

FBI

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COVERAGE OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Zhao Greets Opening

OW060116 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0158 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA) -- "The Nonaligned Movement has become a political force exerting important influence on the present international arena," said Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in his message of congratulations today on the convocation of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit.

Zhao reiterated that the Chinese Government and people "firmly support the nonaligned countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence, develop national economy, maintain international security and establish a new international economic order."

The seventh conference of heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries is scheduled to open tomorrow in New Delhi, India.

The message reads:

"On the occasion of the convocation of the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries, I hereby extend my warm greetings to the meeting on behalf of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people.

"Tremendous changes have taken place in the international situation since the first summit conference of the nonaligned countries. Together with the peoples of other countries, the peoples of the nonaligned countries have won significant victories in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, control, interference and hegemony. The Non-aligned Movement has become a political force exerting important influence on the present international arena.

"The Chinese Government and people deeply appreciate the purposes of the Nonaligned Movement and its independent, sovereign and non-bloc principles, highly appraise the positive role played by the Nonaligned Movement in international affairs, firmly support the nonaligned countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence, develop national economy, maintain international security and establish a new international economic order.

"May the Nonaligned Movement continue to adhere to its lofty purposes and principles and make new contributions to enhanced solidarity and cooperation, to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, foreign occupation and domination and hegemony, and to the great cause of world peace and human progress."

PRC Envoy at Opening

OW070856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 7 (XINHUA) -- The seventh summit of the non-aligned countries was inaugurated ceremoniously in Vigyan Bhavan (Hall of Science) at 10:00 hours this morning, bringing together presidents, kings, prime ministers or other leaders from 100 countries.

The galaxy of dignitaries are going to discuss major political and economic issues facing the world and concert their efforts for greater solidarity and quicker development in the non-aligned countries.

The questions slated to be discussed in the hall, which has been innovated and festively decorated, range from preservation of world peace, disarmament, decolonization, economic woes, development and such outstanding issues as the Middle East, Palestine, the Iran-Iraq war and the foreign military occupation of Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who is to chair the summit and then the movement for the next three years, received one by one the heads of the delegations at the entrance who began streaming in at 9:00 hours. Costumed in a green and yellow sari and beaming with smiles, she shook hands and exchanged brief remarks with each of the dignitaries and posed for photos.

Cuban President Fidel Castro, the outgoing chairman of the movement, delivered a one-minute speech in which he expressed thanks to the Indian Government for having made the preparatory work for the summit and invited Mrs. Gandhi to deliver the inaugural speech.

Mrs. Gandhi pointed out in her speech that the Non-Aligned Movement, which had 25 members at its first summit in Belgrade in 1961, now has expanded to a hundred. This "proves that non-alignment meets a felt need of vast numbers of people in various continents," she said.

She went on to say: "Non-alignment is national independence and freedom. It stands for peace and the avoidance of confrontation. It aims at keeping away from military alliances. It means equality among nations and the democratization of international relations, economic and political. It wants global co-operation for development on the basis of mutual benefit. It is a strategy for the recognition and preservation of the world's diversity."

After a reference to the economic woes that have been plaguing the developing world, she said: "The Non-Aligned Movement has stood firmly for a thorough-going restructuring of international economic relations."

"We are against exploitation. We are for each nation's right to its resources and policies. We want an equal voice in the operation of international institutions. We reiterate our commitment to the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice and equality."

Turning to world peace and relaxation of international tensions, she said: We regard noninterference and non-intervention as basic laws of international behaviour."

She noted: "Yet different types of interventions, open or covert, do take place in Asia, in Africa, in Latin America. They are all intolerable and unacceptable."

She went on to say: "Whatever they be, solutions must be political and peaceful. All states must abide by the principle that force or the threat of force will not be used against the territorial integrity or political independence of another state."

She urged leaders of the non-aligned countries to "proclaim anew our belief that independence, development, disarmament and peace are indivisible and reaffirm our unceasing faith in the five principles which are the foundations of non-alignment, namely, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence."

Foreign diplomatic corps accredited in India were present at the inaugural session, among them was Shen Jian, Chinese ambassador to India.

After Mrs. Gandhi spoke, Fidel Castro, who chaired the session, invited the representatives of the member states of Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America to take the floor for a vote of thanks.

The addresses were made in succession by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure (for Africa), King of Jordan Husayn bin Talan (for Asia), Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou (for Europe) and Guyana President Forbes Burnham (for Latin America).

They all praised India, one of the founder-members of the Non-Aligned Movement, for the onerous preparatory work it had performed for the summit and expressed hopes under India's chairmanship, the movement would expand in both membership and dynamics.

Kampuchea Issue Debated

OW070437 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1727 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Roundup of XINHUA reporter Hao Zhangying: "A Debate Between Upholding and Undermining the Purpose of the Nonaligned Movement"]

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Mar (XINHUA) -- In the past few days a heated debate has unfolded inside and outside the preparatory meeting for the Seventh Nonaligned Summit. The question involves the aggression against a member country of the Nonaligned Movement by another "nonaligned" country and the deprivation of the legitimate seat of one of the founding countries of the Nonaligned Movement. Therefore, it became a major topic for discussion at the very beginning of the senior officials' meeting and foreign minister's meeting.

Vietnam was afraid that when the Kampuchea question was discussed, its act of aggression would be strongly condemned. Therefore, it began vigorously opposing the inclusion of the Kampuchea seat question on the agenda. Supported by many other nonaligned countries, several ASEAN countries defeated Vietnam's attempt and the question of Kampuchea's representation was finally placed on the agenda of the foreign ministers' meeting.

Democratic Kampuchea has always been a member country of the Nonaligned Movement. It should naturally have its legitimate seat in the Nonaligned Movement. However, after Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, Cuba, in its capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement at the Sixth Nonaligned Summit in Havana in 1979, misused its power as chairman to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its legitimate seat, and thus created the question on Kampuchea's seat.

In his speech, Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan pointed out that the Kampuchea question is of special significance to the Nonaligned Movement because it is a question of one member country of the Nonaligned Movement invading and occupying another member country and supporting a puppet government there. He appealed for protection and moral support for Democratic Kampuchea, the victim of Vietnamese aggression and a member country of the Nonaligned Movement.

The just appeal of Singapore's foreign minister won the support and sympathy of many of the meeting's participating countries. During the 2 days of discussions at the foreign ministers' meeting, the vast majority of those who spoke were in favor of allowing Democratic Kampuchea to keep its legitimate seat in the Nonaligned Movement.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali said that the military intervention in Kampuchea is continuing with growing intensity. He quoted the words of the late President Tito of Yugoslavia, one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement: "We will never condone the imposition of the will of a foreign country on the people of another country by means of military intervention."

Nepalese Foreign Minister Khatri reiterated that the Kampuchea and Afghanistan questions should be solved on the basis of an unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from those countries and full respect for their independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Khan stressed in his speech: Democratic Kampuchea "is still the legal representative of the Kampuchean people and it should not be replaced by a regime that came to power through invasion by a foreign country and that has retained its power through the stationing of foreign troops."

Yugoslavia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Egypt, Niger, Togo, Jamaica, Sri Lanka and many other countries also stated their similar positions on the Kampuchea question.

Carrying out intense activities at and outside the summit, Vietnam denounced Democratic Kampuchea and the countries supporting it, and viciously attacked the ASEAN countries, particularly China. In addition to defending itself, it also tried to bring the Heng Samrin regime -- propped up by it -- into the summit. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach claimed in his speech: Vietnam has occupied Kampuchea "at the request of the People's Republic of Kampuchea." However, on another occasion, he said: Vietnam has had troops stationed in Kampuchea because China has "threatened" Vietnam from the southwest and the north. He also said: "The Kampuchean people want Vietnamese troops stationed there." At the summit, representatives from most countries cited a host of facts in their speeches to expose Vietnam's lies. No wonder people hold that Vietnam's claim to "withdraw troops" from Kampuchea is nothing but a fraud.

Being the host to the summit and replacing Cuba as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, India has been trying to persuade foreign ministers inside and outside the conference hall to have the discussion on this question shelved. At a meeting, Indian Minister of Finance Pranab Kumar Mukherjee said: Since India recognizes the Heng Samrin regime, it advocates that the seat should belong to this regime. However, "India does not intend -- in the least -- to impose its position on other member states of this movement." He said: India tends toward letting the seat remain vacant for the time being which shows that it approves the wrong decision of the Havana conference. Many representatives clearly pointed out in their speeches that the debate on the representation of Kampuchea is essentially a struggle over whether to defend the purpose and principles of the Nonaligned Movement. They hoped that the wrong decision and dangerous precedent imposed on the movement by Cuba would be corrected in order to bring the movement back into the correct orientation. Only thus will it be possible for the Nonaligned Movement to regain its vitality, consolidate its unity and play a more important role in safeguarding the interests of Third World countries and the cause of world peace.

The Kampuchea question is seriously put before this conference. For the sake of the greater interests of the Nonaligned Movement as a whole, Singapore and other member states have agreed that if the foreign ministers fail to achieve results regarding the Kampuchea question, consultations on this question may be continued outside the conference; but this does not mean that this question is written off. People are continuously following how the summit is going to deal with this question with interest. It is because this is a question concerning whether to uphold or undermine the purpose of the Nonaligned Movement.

Foreign Ministers' Conference

OW051927 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 5 (XINHUA) -- The foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries ended this evening with a proposal to the summit that the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries should examine the issue of the representation of Kampuchea and make recommendations to the foreign ministers' conference due to be held in 1985.

The proposal, which was approved by acclamation, was read to news reporters by conference spokesman shortly after the conference. It contains two more points apart from the above mentioned, namely, the heads of states or governments take note of the report of the conference which will include the chairman's summing up; and, no further consideration be given to the question of the representation of Kampuchea at the seventh summit.

The spokesman said that the foreign ministers' conference decided to make the proposal to the heads of states or governments because they were so divided on the issue that no consensus could be reached.

He said that the debate involved a large number of delegations.

Conference proceedings showed that out of the 61 delegations taking the floor during the debate, 31 were in favour of the restoration of Kampuchea's seat to Democratic Kampuchea, and 18 for the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin regime. The dozen other countries either wanted the seat to be vacant or discussed further by one sort of organization or another.

The foreign ministers had to prolong their discussions for a day because of the Kampuchean seat issue and other problems.

The composition of the Coordinating Bureau, one of the items that has not been disposed of, will be subject to further consultations within the working group formed by the senior officials and a proposal should be submitted by the group to the summit itself.

PRC READMITTED TO ILO AFTER 34-YEAR ABSENCE

NC051631 Paris AFP in English 1623 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva, March 5 (AFP) -- China has been readmitted to the International Labor Organization following a 34-year absence, and will officially resume its activities at the forthcoming ILO conference in June, sources here said today.

The decision was made at a meeting of the ILO administrative board, the sources said, but details were not immediately available.

China will also resume its seat on the organization's administrative board, to which it is automatically entitled as one of the world's 10 most industrialized nations.

Brazil occupied the 10th board seat, behind the United States, the Soviet Union, France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, India, Japan and Canada, but the sources said Canada would be ceding its place to China.

The Geneva-based organization is associated with the United Nations and aims to raise international working and living standards.

PRC REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES UN WOMEN'S GROUP

OWO51919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Vienna, March 5 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese representative to the special session of the U.N. Women Status Committee has called on women of the world to shoulder the task of maintaining world peace in face of the instable and turbulent international situation.

Speaking at the special session held between February 24 to March 4 in preparation for the planned 1985 Nairobi world conference of U.N. decade for women, Huang Ganying, vice-chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, said the scheduled 1985 world conference will be a great event in the life of women all over the world.

This event, she said, will not only undertake an overall review and appraisal of the progresses achieved, and problems encountered in the realization of the goals of the U.N. decade for women, but will identify the most effective strategies and establish priority areas in future actions, with a view to further realizing the goals of the decade.

Huang gave an account of the achievements China has made in raising the status of women and protecting their rights and interests as well as those problems still unsolved.

On the status of women the world over, Huang spoke highly of the efforts made by the women in developing countries to safeguard their national independence, develop their national economy and culture, raise their people's living standard and protect women's rights and interests.

She pointed out that many difficulties and obstacles still stand in the way of women's full integration in development. The economic crises in the West bring about serious unemployment and women are often among the hardest hit, she said.

Pointing to unfair and irrational international economic relations, she said they also seriously hinder the integration of women in development. "The present international situation is still instable and turbulent. So the fight against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and racism and the maintenance of world peace continue to be problems of grave concern to women all over the world, as well as the overriding task facing them."

Huang stressed that "equality, development and peace" and "employment, health and education" should continue to be the themes and subthemes of the 1985 world conference. "Priority should be given to the problems and needs of women, particularly those of the rural women, in developing countries," she said.

GU MU MEETS WITH UNEP OFFICIAL, PARTY 4 MARCH

OWO41234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 4 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met here this afternoon with R. Schmidt, assistant executive director of the United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP], and his party.

They had a friendly talk on strengthening cooperation between UNEP and China in the field of environmental protection.

Lian Zhong, first vice-minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, was present at the meeting.

CHINA DAILY ON PRC COOPERATION WITH UN ORGANS

HK240222 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by CHINA DAILY staff reporter: "China Strengthens Economic Relations With UN Organs"]

[Text] China is speeding up economic and technical co-operation with international organizations, especially the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

In an interview with CHINA DAILY, Chen Xinnong, adviser to the International Liaison Bureau under the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Trade, said that China's co-operation with the UNDP has been developing rapidly since it took on an active role in the organization's activities in 1972.

According to Chen, China contributed 14.8 million yuan (\$5.8 million) to the UNDP between 1973 and 1983 so it could organize study tours, training courses, seminars, workshops and symposiums for developing countries, especially those in the Asian and Pacific region.

China also benefited from the UNDP, Chen said. During the 1979-81 period, China received \$15 million from the UNDP to launch 27 projects throughout the country, and the UNDP decided at its 27th council in 1980 to give China \$142 million from 1982 to 1986.

"The UNDP aid is mainly spent in importing advanced technologies and equipment to modernize our industry, agriculture, education, health work and energy production," Chen said.

The plateaus in Northwest China, for example, have long been plagued by serious soil erosion, natural resources destruction and imbalance in agriculture and ecology.

In 1980, an experimental station was set up with UNDP help to tackle these problems in a comprehensive way. Progress was made almost immediately and the life of the local people was improved.

The rich resources in the Cha'erhan Salt Lake area in Qinghai Province are also being tapped with UNDP help, Chen said. He added that the deeply buried potassium chloride deposits, about 100 million tons, under the lake will soon be mined and used in China's modernization, thanks to the UNDP's help to China in promoting the technology to produce potash fertilizers.

The Beijing International Information Centre, used UNDP aid to import six computers and software programmes that cover information checking, economic management, medical and health work, urban planning and construction as well as other social services.

Moreover, many Chinese professional personnel have received advanced training at home or abroad with UNDP funds. By the end of 1982, more than 1,000 people had gone abroad for advanced studies or for study tours and about 1,000 people had been trained in English at the language training centres set up with UNDP aid in Beijing, Shanghai and Xian.

"We have also remembered to contribute to the development of other developing countries, particularly in the Asian and Pacific region. In the past few years, we set up seven training and research centres to promote economic and technical co-operation and exchanges between our country and other developing countries. These centres are now offering to other developing countries our experience in fresh-water fish raising, biogas utilization, primary health work, silkworm culture, acupuncture, the construction of small hydroelectric power stations and integrated rural development," Chen said.

He said more than 1,200 people from developing countries came to visit and study these centers or to receive various professional training from 1979 through 1982, and about 400 foreign experts and overseas Chinese came to China to give lectures, provide consultant services and technical guidance.

China's economic and technical co-operation has also extended to other international organizations, Chen said. Last year, the United Nations Fund for Populations Activities provided China with 21 computers for its national census.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES U.S.-USSR GRAIN DEALS

HK240828 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 83 p 7

[Article by Li Shihua [2021 0013 5478]: "The World Grain Trade War"]

[Text] The United States and the EEC recently held further talks on grain product subsidies. This is a part of the world grain trade war currently underway.

Bumper harvests of grain have been reaped all over the world in the past few years. World grain storage may well amount to 250 million tons, being the highest record of world grain reserve in the past decade. Sixty percent of the reserve is in the United States. As a result of this "surplus" in the world grain market, grain prices are declining gradually and the various grain exporting countries are fiercely contending for the market. The conflict between the United States and the EEC over the question of agricultural product subsidies is a reflection of this contention.

Grain occupies an important position in world trade. The United States has been the world's largest grain exporting country ever since World War II. Its annual exports account for 50-60 percent of the total world grain trade. The grain exported by Canada, Australia and France accounts for 30-40 percent of the world's grain exports and that exported by Argentina, Thailand and South Africa accounts for 10 percent. For many years in the past, taking advantage of its overwhelming superiority, the United States not only manipulated grain prices and the world grain market but also used grain as a "weapon" in international political struggle. As a result, many countries became more dependent on the United States for its grain and, at the same time, the contention between grain exporting countries became more and more fierce.

In 1979 the U.S. Carter administration put a grain "embargo" on the Soviet Union, resulting in a drastic change in the pattern of world grain trade and in ever more intense global contention for grain trade in the past 2 years.

Grain presently purchased by the Soviet Union accounts for 40 percent of the total amount of grain traded in the world grain market. The United States has always been a big supplier of grain to the Soviet Union. During the late 1970's, it exported 32-35 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union each year, which accounted for 73 percent of the Soviet Union's total grain imports at that time. That dropped to 23 percent during the 1980-1981 period following the grain "embargo" on the Soviet Union by the United States.

To cope with the "embargo" by the United States, the Soviet Union first increased its grain imports from Canada. In 1981 it signed a 5-year agreement with Canada, stipulating the import of at least 25 million tons of grain. As a result, the proportion of grain imported from Canada sharply increased from 13 percent in 1979 to 24 percent in 1981. Last year, the Soviet Union further increased its purchases, becoming the biggest buyer of Canadian grain. At present, the grain it purchases from Canada accounts for almost one-third of Canada's total grain exports.

The Soviet Union also increased its purchase of grain from Argentina. Since 1980 it has replaced Italy as the biggest buyer of Argentine grain. In 1981, it purchased 77 percent of Argentina's exported grain. As a result, the proportion of grain imported from Argentina increased from 6 percent in 1979 to 36 percent in 1981 of the Soviet Union's total grain import.

On the other hand, the amount of grain which the Soviet Union purchased from the EEC in 1980 was 3 times its purchase before its invasion of Afghanistan. It also purchased grain from France, Australia and Brazil.

In short, through various channels, the Soviet Union purchased 40-45 million tons of grain from the world market in each of the past few years. Its bulk trading not only affected the world grain price but also caused fierce contention among various grain exporting countries. In addition, because of the sustained recession of the world economy, various grain importing countries, and the numerous poverty-stricken and small countries in particular, were beset with financial difficulties so that they could not afford to buy grain or had to reduce their grain purchases. This situation forced the grain exporting countries to adopt measures to increase their grain exporting power. To consolidate its status as the biggest supplier of grain to the Soviet Union, Canada last year gave the Soviet Union an \$800 million loan for buying Canadian wheat. The EEC gave huge subsidies for its grain and other farm products. Other grain exporting countries had their own counterstrategies.

The United States lost a big grain market with its embargo on the Soviet Union. Its farmers earned less income for 4 years running. Under these circumstances, the Reagan administration declared the lifting of the grain embargo on the Soviet Union soon after it assumed the reins of government. However, the Soviet Union did not want to buy much grain from the United States, and the proportion of U.S. grain barely surpassed 30 percent of the Soviet Union's total grain imports. The United States did its utmost to open new markets in order to overcome its financial difficulties and shift the economic crisis. Japan has now become the biggest buyer of U.S. grain. The Netherlands and some Latin American countries also have become major buyers of U.S. grain. Using its military influence, the United States wants India, the Philippines and other Asian countries to buy its grain, thereby forcing its way into Australia's traditional market. It is also trying to expand its grain export to northern Africa, the Middle East and other areas to make good its loss of markets in the Soviet Union and the East European countries. U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block has announced the increase of the export loan security program to \$2.8 billion and promised to increase loans to countries buying U.S. farm products. Recently, the U.S. Government initiated a mixed loan plan, whereby a country buying U.S. grain is permitted to combine its interest-free loans with personal loans guaranteed by its government. This further invigorates U.S. grain exports.

Nevertheless, with the world economic situation worsening drastically, overt and covert struggles invariably will continue in the world grain market.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S. ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

OWO41944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March (XINHUA) -- Zhang Wenjin, newly appointed Chinese ambassador to the United States of America, arrived here today.

He was welcomed at the National Airport by Paul D. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs and other officials of the State Department. Some one hundred people from all walks of life including representatives of the U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association and Americans of Chinese origin welcomed the ambassador at the airport.

RENMIN RIBAO ON INEFFECTIVENESS OF REAGANOMICS

HKO31224 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 83 p 7

["Special" commentary by Chen Baosen [7115 1405 3932] of the American Affairs Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "'Reaganomics' Hobbled by Reality -- Also Commenting on President Reagan's State of the Union Message and Economic Report"]

[Text] There are four pillars in President Reagan's economic recovery plan, namely, tax reductions, government spending cuts, reduction in regulation restrictions and control of the money supply. They are the cream of theory of both the supply-side economists and the monetarists and are, therefore, called "Reaganomics." The views of the supply-side economists are not identical to that of the monetarists, but the economic philosophy of these two schools are both based on the idea that opposes interference by the state in the economy, upholds a laissez faire policy and to let the economy regulate itself, and advocates that large enterprises are the base for motivating the American economy and should be allowed to dominate the U.S. economy, play their initiative and earn more money. Thus these enterprises will benefit the people. This philosophy is also the basic guideline of "Reaganomics."

Inherent Contradictions

There are some inherent contradictions in "Reaganomics." The most remarkable of these contradictions is that its monetary policy and financial policy fail to reconcile one another.

Reagan's key financial policy is tax reductions. This is advocated by the supply-side economists. Their theory is: If the excessive progressive rate of taxation is lowered, capitalists will be willing to invest their money, workers will be willing to work and consumers will be willing to save their money, and thus the economy will grow and the government deficit will be reduced and even disappear on its own. They oppose the traditional view that upholds striking a financial balance. They uphold reducing taxes to stimulate the economy, increase tax revenue and finally achieve the aim of striking a financial balance. That was why in the first 2 years of President Reagan's term, he did not care about the deficits caused by tax reductions and arms expansion, and why he did not give first priority to controlling the deficits at the beginning of his economic recovery plan.

Reagan's monetary policy upholds the control of the money supply. This is advocated by the monetarists. The monetarists believe that controlling the money supply is the only way to end inflation and bring about prosperity. They advocate that the government set a target for increasing the money supply and ensure that this target is in line with economic growth. Since Paul A. Volcker was appointed to head the Federal Reserve Board, he has mainly carried out this policy. Since Reagan came to office, he has continued to support the Fed in continuing to carry out this policy and never wavered, even though this practice of tight money supply has made it difficult for interest rates to drop and has made him the target of criticism from people everywhere.

This monetary policy may have produced some positive results if there had been some appropriate fiscal policies to supplement it. The problem is that the Reagan administration has adopted contradictory policies of controlling the money supply while relaxing fiscal policies. In order to make up its financial deficit, the government has had to borrow money on a large scale. This has made it difficult for the private sector to borrow money and has made it impossible for interest rates to come down. On the contrary, it has caused the interest rates to rise. As a result, both the markets at home and abroad have tended to deflate. This has undoubtedly created an extremely great obstacle for a rebound in the U.S. economy.

Change or Stick to the Policies

In Reagan's first year in office, he promised the American people that he would cure inflation without harming economic growth. In his second year, despite the crisis that broke out, Reagan continued to say in his economic report that his new policies had created more job opportunities for people all over the United States and that the depressed economy would rebound that year. In his third year, he finally admitted that the problem was more serious than what people inside and outside his administration had expected, that the recession was more serious than what these people had forecast, and that the time and cost for solving these problems were longer and higher than what he was willing to spend.

Cruel reality has forced President Reagan to give priority to finding a solution to the problem related to deficits and abandon or revise some of the ideas which he has clung to. For example, in the past he declared that he would never approve any tax increase. However, last summer, he endorsed a bill that provided for an increase of \$9.85 billion in tax revenue in 3 years. In his State of the Union message this year, he proposed establishing a reserve tax to be levied in 1986 if the deficit goes beyond control by then. Another example is that in the past, he steadfastly clung to the view that a reduction in government spending would never affect the increase in the funds for arms expansion, but in his State of the Union message this year, he proposed a reduction of \$5.5 billion in national defense expenditures in 5 years. All these facts have shown that President Reagan is abandoning some of the views preached by the supply-side economists, whom he once very much appreciated.

However, we should not fail to see that until today, what Reagan has changed is only his methods, not his economic philosophy. Reagan's economic philosophy, which upholds **giving a free hand to private enterprises** and carrying out a redistribution of wealth in the interests of large enterprises, has indeed not changed. The change was that he shifted from insisting on reducing taxes to consenting to a tax increase. However, those who have benefited by tax reductions are people with high incomes, but the burden of the tax increase is shouldered by all people. Therefore, whether taxes are reduced or increased, the poor lose more than what they get. This has not changed. In Reagan's four-point budget plan for economic growth, besides freezing federal spending, reducing national defense spending and levying reserve taxes, Reagan puts particular stress on the controlling of so-called "noncontrollable" expenditures. It is related to other measures that affect the livelihood of millions of poor people. This shows that his economic philosophy has not changed. The method that Reagan has proposed for reducing unemployment is to emphasize increasing job opportunities in the private sector and give special rewards to employers who have hired people who were unemployed for a long time. This is a method that gives the owners of private enterprise, the right to dominate the destiny of the unemployed. Therefore, it also shows that Reagan's economic philosophy has not changed. We cannot judge whether or not Reagan will change merely by his personal characteristics and will.

His will represents the will of a certain class and is determined by the interests of the majority of people in that class. Keynesianism represented the will of this class for 25 years after the war, because the objective situation at that time allowed this class to spare part of their profits, through the interference of the state, to maintain the livelihood of the poor in exchange for relative social stability while earning the greatest possible profits. This situation has changed since the mid-1970's and the practice of creating a welfare society through state interference has already come into conflict with the interests of the majority of this class. This is what underlies the fall of Keynesianism and the prevalence of the new conservatism in some countries. President Reagan presented his State of the Union message, although the poor have been indignant with him, many important people in Congress have praised him and business community leaders have also given a prudent response. This proves that Reagan is supported to some extent by the ruling class.

Outlook of the Future

In his economic report, President Reagan declared that "the government's economic forecast foresees a rise in the first quarter GNP of 1983 and an even quicker rise later in the year."

Judging by all signs at the present stage of the economic cycle, it is possible for U.S. economy to rebound sooner or later this year. What the U.S. Government and business community are most worried about is that the huge budget deficit may hinder the economic recovery and make it disappear in a short time. Former President Carter recently said that the total amount of deficits in the 4 years of the Reagan administration will very likely be bigger than the total of deficits in the years of peace of all presidents during the past 200 years.

Huge budget deficits will first give rise to the problem of high interest rates. President Reagan knows very well the evils of huge deficits and their chain reactions. In his State of the Union message, he put forward a four-point plan for controlling the deficits and announced that if Congress quickly approved the budget, it would speed up a decline in interest rates and stimulate the economy. This is in fact an action of shifting responsibility onto Congress and forcing it to share responsibility for the huge deficits.

In addition to the deficit problem, there is the problem related to the market. The redistribution of social wealth and the prolonged delay in finding a solution to the unemployment problem caused by President Reagan's economic philosophy will offset the stimulation resulting from tax reductions and be detrimental to the recovery and prosperity of the consumer market. According to an estimate by the U.S. Congressional Budget Office, in 1983, 85 percent of the benefits resulting from federal personal income tax reductions will go to those families with an annual income above \$20,000, but two-thirds of the losses caused by reductions in social welfare enjoyed by the original beneficiaries will affect those families with an annual income below \$20,000. Obviously, the consumer market cannot become prosperous by relying on enriching only a few people. At the same time, the threat of unemployment will make those workers who have money to spend hesitate in spending their money. Therefore, whether or not the consumer market can become prosperous will have important bearing on the economic recovery. From a long-term point of view, President Reagan places his hope for a U.S. economic resurrection on a new generation of technical revolution. Under the present conditions, this is an ideal way out for capitalist countries to get rid of such a crisis. After World War II, the United States saw more than 20 years of prosperity and an upsurge in its economy. In the international sphere, this mainly depended on the excess profits it earned in purchasing raw materials from the Third World at low prices and selling its manufactured goods at high prices as a result of the monopoly it gained over the world market during the war.

However, after more than 20 years of development, the situation has greatly changed.

1) Since the rise of Western Europe and Japan, the world market, which the United States had a monopoly over in the past, has become a narrow market divided by a number of countries. 2) It has become much more difficult for the United States to earn excess profits in purchasing cheap raw materials and energy from the Third World. 3) Under the present state of the distribution of wealth, the demand for automobiles, houses and other durable consumer goods is nearly saturated. 4) Keynesian methods have been overused and have thus given rise to "stagflation," contrary to where these methods are aimed. Moreover, under the situation of the contraction of the domestic and foreign markets and the fall in profits, there are no financial resources to pursue the principle of welfare.

Since the conditions in the four aspects mentioned above have all changed, the only way left to ease the economic crisis is the implementation of a new technical revolution. The ruling class hopes to create greater profits through a new technical revolution and to open up broader domestic and foreign markets through the renewal of equipment and the marketing of cheap new products.

However, though we have already seen a gleam of the miracle of sophisticated technology in electronic, biological engineering and other fields, after all, we have seen no prospects as yet for substituting them for traditional industry. Furthermore, the unemployment caused by the transition from an industrial society to a service and information society has already constituted a threat to social stability. This is another hard nut for the Reagan administration to crack.

Until today, there has been nothing to prove that "Reaganomics" will solve any real problems. Perhaps the reason lies in the fact that President Reagan tries to use the economic philosophy of the 18th century to solve the economic problems of the end of the 20th century. This is perhaps a contradiction of an even more fundamental nature in Reaganomics. If this contradiction is not solved, the result will perhaps be a continuous change of "Reaganomics" as a result of reality rather than a reform of the U.S. economy as a result of "Reaganomics."

XINHUA ON USSR REFUSAL TO DISCUSS ISSUES WITH PRC

HK070736 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1247 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Tang Tianri [0781 1131 2480]: "On Not Involving Affairs of a Third Country"]

[Text] According to a report by Japan's KYODO NEWS SERVICE, in his 3 March remarks in Tokyo, a Soviet vice minister of foreign affairs declared that the Sino-Soviet talks "cannot involve the affairs of a third country" and that "it is certainly a principle for the Soviet Union not to discuss the affairs of a third country with another country." Earlier on, the Soviet PRAVDA and other mass media had repeatedly published such fallacies as "not involving the affairs of a third country."

This vice minister and PRAVDA as well as other Soviet press organizations hold that the Kampuchean question, the Afghan question and the question of Soviet troops being stationed in Mongolia are all "questions involving the affairs of a third country," which cannot be discussed in the Sino-Soviet talks on the normalization of mutual relations. It seems that they have shown great respect for the affairs of a "third country" and are strictly abiding by the laws and regulations used in international affairs. As a matter of fact, they are inventing an excuse for not removing the obstacles on the road toward normalization of Sino-Soviet relations in accordance with the generally recognized principles governing international relations.

As everyone knows, the Kampuchean question resulted from Soviet support of Vietnam with tanks and big guns. The Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea took place not long after the signing of the so-called Soviet-Vietnamese "friendship and cooperation" treaty, which is actually one of military alliance. Most weapons and military supplies have been provided by the Soviet Union. Without Soviet support, there would not be Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and the Kampuchean problem. By supporting Vietnam in the latter's invasion of Kampuchea, the Soviet Union went beyond the bounds of Soviet-Vietnamese bilateral relations long ago. The Soviet action has made a third country, Democratic Kampuchea, be occupied by a foreign country, disturbed peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region, and has threatened the security of many other countries in this area, including the ASEAN countries and China. It has therefore deeply concerned and upset these countries and has been opposed by them. Since China's security is threatened, if these problems are not discussed in the Sino-Soviet talks, how can the normalization of mutual relations be achieved?

The Afghan question was created by the Soviet Union by means of a sudden military attack. At present, there are 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan, controlling the cities and towns and vital communication lines in this country. The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan created a precedent of military occupation of a sovereign country which is not a member of the "big family." It has disturbed the peace in South Asia and threatened the security of China and many countries in this region. It is another big obstacle on the road toward normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. Therefore, in order to achieve normalization of relations, the Chinese side naturally requires the discussion of this question during Sino-Soviet talks.

The Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia are a part of those stationed along the Sino-Soviet borders, with China as their target of attack. This has seriously threatened the security of China and various Far East Asian countries. Therefore, the stationing of Soviet troops in Mongolia has also gone beyond the bounds of the Soviet-Mongolian bilateral relations and has become another obstacle to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. How can such a question not be included in the topics of discussion during Sino-Soviet talks on the normalization of their mutual relations?

Facts show that the essence of the Kampuchean question, the Afghan question and the stationing of Soviet troops along the Sino-Mongolian borders is that what the Soviet Union has done has infringed upon the interests and threatened the security of many other countries, including China. Now when the Chinese side has demanded that the Soviet Union adopt measures to change this status, this vice minister has yet interpreted these questions as the "affairs of other countries" and used such high-flown words as "not involving affairs of other countries." If this does not mean to insist on the stand of threatening the security of China, it means to create an excuse for evading the questions.

Moreover, has the Soviet Union "never done anything such as discussing the affairs of a third country with another country?" Of course not! The fact is that it has always been discussing the questions "involving a third country" with other countries. Of the many talks held between Soviet and U.S. leaders from 1959 to 1977, at least seven concerned the affairs of other countries, when the problems of Germany, Berlin, Indochina, the Middle East and Europe were discussed. At present, the Soviet Union and the United States are holding talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons, which concerns the interests of England, France, West Germany and many other European countries. Recently, in his visit to some Southeast Asian countries, this vice minister himself also discussed the Kampuchean question, which is a question concerning a third country, with Thailand and other countries.

The essence of the issue is that the above-mentioned questions which "concern the affairs of a third country" and need to be discussed during the Sino-Soviet talks on the normalization of relations were created by the Soviet Union by directly using military forces, supporting other countries to use military forces or stationing troops in other countries. They have seriously threatened China's security as well as peace and stability in Asia and the world. China's requirement that these questions must be discussed during Sino-Soviet talks is not at all aimed at interfering in the "internal affairs" of other countries, but at getting rid of obstacles and promoting the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. As the saying goes, whoever started the trouble should end it. If the Soviet Union really wants to improve Sino-Soviet relations, it should not continue to create excuses or act perfunctorily. Instead, it should take effective measures to eliminate the obstacles obstructing the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.

TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 6 MARCH

OWO61625 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 6 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government trade delegation headed by Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, arrived here today.

It was greeted at the airport by Ivan Timofeyevich Grishin, Soviet vice-minister of foreign trade.

Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng was also present to welcome the delegation.

CHEN MUHUA CONCLUDES VISIT TO JAPAN 4 MARCH

OW041950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Osaka, March 4 (XINHUA) -- Japan is China's largest trade partner and further strengthening of the economic and trade relations between the two countries is their common desire, said Chen Muhua, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, during her just-concluded visit in Kansai, Japan.

Chen Muhua, also Chinese state councillor, arrived in Kansai from Tokyo on March 1. She and her party toured scenic spots and historical sites as well as the Kyoto branch of the Mitsubishi Automobile Industrial Corporation, the Matsushita Electronics Corporation, rural areas and shops in the company of Japanese Government officials and leading members of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

Chen Muhua and her company left here for home today.

Beijing Arrival

OW041542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 4 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, returned here this evening at the end of her visit to Japan.

Greeting her at the airport were Gu Mu, state councillor, Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Koji Watanabe, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy in China and Yoki Kawata, head of the Beijing office of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

JAPANESE WAR ORPHANS FROM PRC IN JAPAN

Abe on Japan's Aggression

OW061340 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1313 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Mar (XINHUA) -- Shintaro Abe, Japan's minister of foreign affairs, said here today: It was a mistake for Japan to wage the war of aggression.

Foreign Minister Abe made this statement at the Foreign Ministry on 4 March when he met with the Japan's war orphans who came from China to Tokyo to look for their relatives. During the meeting, the orphans recounted their misfortunes and requested the Japanese Government assist them in finding their relatives. They also hoped that the Japanese Government would solve the problem of providing for their Chinese foster parents as soon as possible.

During the meeting, Abe said: It was a mistake for Japan to wage the war of aggression. You have my sympathy for having to live in China for 38 years because of this war. He said: "We hereby express our gratitude and respect to the Chinese foster parents." He pledged continued efforts to locate the relatives of the orphans.

Yoshiro Hayashi, minister of health and welfare, also met with the war orphans on 28 February. During the meeting, Hayashi said: That war of aggression started by Japan brought great suffering to the Chinese people as well as the Japanese people. Answering inquiries at the Diet on the evening of 3 March, Yoshiro Hayashi said: If the orphans settle down in Japan, we will consult with the Chinese side through diplomatic channels regarding the living expenses of their Chinese foster parents.

Meet With Song Zhiguang

OW051607 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Mar (XINHUA) -- Today, Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang met with Japanese war orphans who came here to look for their relatives. During the meeting with those Japanese war orphans, Song Zhiguang told them that both the Chinese and Japanese Governments hope that they will find their relatives in Japan. He also congratulated those 13 orphans who had succeeded in finding their relatives.

Song Zhiguang emphatically pointed out: The painful lessons learned from aggressive wars tell us that no more wars of aggression should be launched. It will not only serve the interests of both Japan and China but will also benefit Asia and the world if the friendship between the peoples of the two countries continues from generation to generation. He said: The orphans are Japanese who grew up in China. Hence, they are well-qualified for the work of promoting Sino-Japanese friendship. We hope that they do a good job in this connection.

Song Zhiguang said: After you have found your Japanese relatives, you should make proper arrangements for your Chinese foster parents. It was not easy for them to bring you up as their own children during the war period. Therefore, you should not let another family tragedy happen just because you have found your relatives.

Representing the group of war orphans, Yin Suxian verbally expressed their appreciation to the Chinese Government for its efforts in helping them find their relatives. She said: We, who are Chinese of Japanese origin, were forced to separate from our own parents because of the war of aggression launched by the Japanese militarists. The Chinese Government and people, being sympathetic to us, cared for and raised us. She said: Our Chinese foster parents are like our own parents and we will never forget their kindness in raising us. The orphans presented to Ambassador Song Zhiguang a silk banner with the inscription "Wishing our motherland prosperity."

The group of Japanese orphans arrived in Tokyo on 25 February to look for their relatives in Japan. This was the third group of its kind. A total of 107 Japanese orphans returned to Japan to look for their relatives in 1981 and 1982. Among them, 72 persons have found their relatives and settled in Japan permanently.

JIANGSU DELEGATION LEAVES SHANGHAI FOR JAPAN

OW061301 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Japan-China Economic Association, the Jiangsu provincial economic and good-will delegation, with Acting Governor Han Peixin as its leader and deputy head Gu Xiulian of the provincial economic leading group as its deputy leader, left Shanghai this morning by plane for Japan on an economic investigation tour.

During its visit to Japan, the delegation will discuss issues of trade and technical cooperation between our province and Japan with personages in Japanese economic and business circles.

The delegation will also visit Aichi Prefecture at the invitation of (Nakatani) and (Suzuki), former and present governors of the prefecture respectively.

When the delegation left Nanjing for Shanghai, Vice Governor Zhou Yifeng as well (Yao Yuan), (Du Wenbai) and (Wang Yang), responsible persons of the departments concerned, saw it off.

WAN LI MEETS DPRK FRIENDSHIP GROUP IN BEIJING

OW021612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met and had a cordial conversation here today with a friendship delegation from Hamhung City, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegation is led by Yi Song-yong, chairman of the People's Committee of Hamhung.

Present at the meeting were Wang Xiaoyi, vice-mayor of Beijing, and Chon Myong-su, D.P.R.K. ambassador to China. The delegation has toured Shanghai and Xian and is scheduled to leave Beijing for home shortly.

DPRK PAPER DENOUNCES U.S. BONDS CASE DECISION

OW061718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Pyongyang, March 6 (XINHUA) -- NODONG SINMUN here in a signed article today voiced support to the Chinese Government's stand against the "default judgment" of a U.S. district court on the "Huguang railways bearer bonds" case.

The article said: "Such unreasonable act of the U.S. court is a high-handed encroachment upon the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China and an insult to the dignity of the Chinese people.

"The Chinese Government solemnly declared that China enjoys sovereign immunity from the jurisdiction of any other foreign court and its government does not recognize the debts left by its preceding reactionary governments and is not obliged to pay them.

"The 'Huguang railways bearer bonds' was a product of criminal collusion between China's Qing government and imperialist powers aimed at suppressing and exploiting the Chinese people.

"It is a natural exercise of sovereignty and entirely just act of a sovereign state that the Chinese Government does not recognize such criminal foreign debts. This also is fully in conformity with the principle of international law.

"This notwithstanding, a U.S. district court dared make a 'default judgment' against a sovereign state and threatened that it would enforce the execution of the 'judgment.' This reminds us of a thief crying 'stop thief!' It is a vicious act going against the principle of international law.

"It is one more premeditated anti-China campaign that the United States is raising a noisy row of the trial of the old 'Huguang railways bearer bonds.'"

"Recently, the U.S. ruling quarters openly proclaimed that it would continue arms sales to Taiwan and would not give it up, in defiance of the unanimous opposition of the Chinese people and the world peace-loving people.

"All the facts show that though they talk much about the 'development of the Sino-American relations' the U.S. imperialists persist in their "two Chinas" policy and hostile stand towards the People's Republic of China."

"They should discontinue the unreasonable act of infringing upon the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China and the dignity of its people and give up their anti-China row," the article said.

DPRK PAPERS CONDEMN REAGAN'S REMARKS ON TAIWAN

OW051527 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1512 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Mar (XINHUA) -- Newspapers here today continue publishing articles condemning U.S. President Reagan's recent remarks in the weekly HUMAN EVENTS that the United States will continue to sell arms to Taiwan.

An article carried by MINJU CH'OSON, an organ of the Korean Government, says: Reagan's remarks that the United States will continue to sell arms to Taiwan are acts of rude interference in China's internal affairs, and they reveal his hostile policy towards China.

The article points out that Reagan's remarks show that he still considers Taiwan as a "legitimate country," trampling on the provisions of the Sino-U.S. joint communique issued last August and acting willfully according to the "Taiwan Relations Act" they concocted.

The article says: Arbitrarily linking the question of selling arms to Taiwan with the peaceful settlement of the Taiwan issue shows the U.S. attempt to legitimize its arms sales to Taiwan and to use Taiwan to oppose the People's Republic of China. This is absolutely incompatible with the interests of the Chinese people who are working hard for national reunification through Taiwan's return to the motherland.

An article published by PYONGYANG SINMUN points out that Taiwan is an inseparable part of China's territory, and that the U.S. scheme of disregarding Chinese sovereignty and creating "two Chinas" is absolutely intolerable.

The article says: The Korean people strongly condemn the U.S. scheme of creating "two Chinas" and fully support the Chinese people's just reunification cause.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SINO-VIETNAMESE RELATIONS

HK050825 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 83 p 6

[Article by Wang Zhiguang [3769 1807 0342]: "The Reason for the Deterioration of Sino-Vietnamese Relations"]

[Text] The "Voice of Vietnam" radio recently carried a commentary which babbled that Sino-Vietnamese relations had deteriorated because of China's "threats" against Vietnam and Kampuchea and because China had pursued a "hostile policy" toward Vietnam, and so on, attempting to pin on China the blame for the deterioration of relations. "Voice of Vietnam" said that Sino-Vietnamese relations had already worsened before Vietnam invaded Kampuchea, and cited three events:

First, "Voice of Vietnam" said that in 1975 China made use of Democratic Kampuchea "to launch an extremely savage war in the southwest of the country, aimed at opposing Vietnam." This referred to the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border clashes in 1975. As everyone knows, Vietnam and Kampuchea held talks on the border issue back in 1966, and an agreement was reached after the Vietnamese leaders had on many occasions declared they would "recognize and respect" Kampuchean territorial integrity within its existing boundaries. After the end of the war of resistance against the United States, the Vietnamese authorities, impatient to accomplish their expansionist plan of rigging up an "Indochina federation," stepped up their pressure on Democratic Kampuchea while taking full control of Laos. They first put forward a demand that Democratic Kampuchea practice a "common foreign policy and economic policy" with Vietnam, and wanted to organize a so-called "joint Vietnamese-Kampuchean economy" and "common marine defense." After this was rejected, the Vietnamese authorities flagrantly sent troops to occupy Kampuchea's Koh Wai Island in June 1975. From then on, Vietnam continually made armed incursions over Kampuchea's borders, and at the talks between the two countries in 1976 it arrogantly demanded revision of their common border, so that it could swallow a large chunk of Kampuchean territory. To preserve its national independence and sovereignty, Democratic Kampuchea waged a resolute struggle against Vietnamese incursions across its borders. This is the truth of the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border conflict. Is China not right to oppose the Vietnamese authorities' perfidious policy of attacking those weaker than themselves? How can this be described as "hostile policy" toward Vietnam?

Second, "Voice of Vietnam" said that in 1978 China "cut its economic aid, pulled out its experts," and "unilaterally" launched "propaganda, ideological and psychological warfare" against Vietnam. This half-truth only shows that the Vietnamese authorities have a guilty conscience. As everyone knows, after realizing that China did not support their aggressive and expansionist policy against Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities deliberately worsened relations with China, and beginning in 1977, they vigorously persecuted and expelled overseas Chinese in Vietnam; as many as 160,000 had been expelled by July 1978. This caused tremendous difficulties for China. At the same time, the Vietnamese authorities put their propaganda machine to work to openly abuse China as acting like "reactionary imperialists" and "the emperors of the past" and to regard China as an enemy. In these circumstances, in which not even ordinary friendly relations between the two countries could be maintained, China had no alternative but to halt its economic aid to Vietnam. Can this be described as China's "hostile policy" toward Vietnam?

Third, the "Voice of Vietnam" said that China "launched a major invasion of Vietnam" in February 1979. This is even more fantastic. As everyone knows, the Sino-Vietnamese border had been a border of friendship. However, ironclad evidence showed that, just after the end of the war of resistance against the United States, the Vietnamese authorities built war fortifications directed against China at Lao Cai, Dong Dang, and along the entire Vietnamese side of the border.

After 1977, while frenziedly opposing China and ostracizing the Chinese, the Vietnamese authorities continually carried out armed provocations and hostile activities in the Sino-Vietnamese border region, which seriously threatened China's security and damaged China's sovereignty and territorial integrity. A document of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee openly clamored that China was "the new war target," and that "a large-scale war must be fought." After the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, Vietnam stepped up its armed provocations and incursions on the Sino-Vietnamese border to an unprecedentedly rabid degree, in order to keep China in check. Unable to tolerate this any longer, as a last resort the Chinese border defense units rose to repulse these activities and defend the border. After carrying out the proper retaliatory attack against the Vietnamese invaders, the Chinese border defense units immediately made a total withdrawal to within their own territory. Hence China's 1979 counterattack in self-defense against Vietnam was entirely the result of the Vietnamese authorities' hostility to China.

Facts speak louder than words. The three events mentioned by "Voice of Vietnam" are all closely linked to the Vietnamese authorities' policy of aggression and expansion against Kampuchea. These events clearly show that the deterioration in Sino-Vietnamese relations was entirely due to the Vietnamese authorities' dissatisfaction at China's failure to support this policy. The Vietnamese authorities took advantage of the state of Sino-Soviet relations at the time to exchange vicious opposition to China for Soviet support for their policy of aggression, and also launched the invasion of Kampuchea with Soviet support. Since the deterioration in Sino-Vietnamese relations was caused by Vietnam's aggression and expansion against Kampuchea, the logical conclusion to be drawn is that in order to improve relations with China, Vietnam must change its policy of aggression and unconditionally withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. There is no other way.

The "Voice of Vietnam" said hypocritically that Vietnam had not interfered in Kampuchea's internal affairs, that the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea represented "purely a matter between Vietnam and Kampuchea," and that China's "rigid sticking to the issue of a third country as a precondition for solving the problems in bilateral relations" constituted "unjustifiable quibbling." Gentlemen of Hanoi, don't you feel that this self-deceiving way of putting things is absurd? Is the Heng Samrin puppet regime in Phnom Penh a "third country?" Would there be such a "third country" had not the Vietnamese Army escorted this regime to Phnom Penh with tanks and artillery and had they not propped it up with bayonets in Kampuchea? This so-called "third country" is a misbegotten monstrosity born from the womb of the Vietnamese authorities. The "Voice of Vietnam" loudly asked China why she "did not dare to recognize this fait accompli." Sorry, China precisely does "not dare" to recognize this fait accompli, wrought by Vietnam. If China actually recognized this fait accompli, what kind of socialist country would she be? And she would be ashamed before the Kampuchean people trampled on by the iron heels of Vietnam. She would also be ashamed before the peoples of Southeast Asia who are threatened by Vietnam. The gentlemen of Hanoi should remember: We are not in the 19th century now, and the day will never come again when aggressors can arbitrarily and cruelly oppress the people of other countries.

SRV MYTH OF 'VOLUNTEERS' IN KAMPUCHEA EXPOSED

HK041344 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Zhao Wei [6391 5588]: "Wearing a Mask"]

[Text] It is a vain attempt for the Hanoi authorities to prettify their aggressor troops in Kampuchea as "volunteers" by a mere scrap of statement made at the Vientiane conference.

The judgment on volunteers and aggressor troops is based on facts, not lies. In world history, there were many examples of volunteers who were ready to take up the cudgels for a just cause, such as the French volunteers in the 18th century, who went to North America to help the American people resist British aggression and fight for independence; the International Column in the 1930's which helped Spain resist the German fascists; and the Chinese People's Volunteers who fought with the Korean people in the 1950's in resisting the U.S. aggressors. All these volunteers took it as their own duty to help the people in the invaded countries oppose foreign aggression. They all fought for a lofty goal and were armed with the spirit of self-sacrifice. They showed extreme respect for the sovereignty of the invaded country. For this reason they have left a good name in history. However, the military occupation of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese Army has absolutely nothing to do with the conduct of "volunteers." At the end of 1978, before the Vietnamese Army launched its large-scale attack, Kampuchea was an independent sovereign country which pursued a policy of neutrality and nonalignment. Within the boundaries of this country there were no foreign soldiers. In order to make Kampuchea its dependent, the Vietnamese troops have occupied the territory and controlled the internal and external affairs of this country. They have even practiced genocide in this country. In all senses, these troops are out-and-out aggressor troops and not "volunteers." How can we find any difference between what they have done in Kampuchea and what the U.S. troops did in Vietnam before? If the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea can suddenly call themselves "volunteers," does it not mean that all aggressor troops can do the same?

However, the trick played by the Hanoi authorities in changing the name of their aggressor troops also has some advantages for the world's people. It shows that after invading Kampuchea for 4 years, the Vietnamese authorities are finding it difficult to muddle along in their old ways due to their ill repute. They have to put a mask on over their ferocious face.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON PRC STATEMENT ON KAMPUCHEA

HK071005 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 83 p 6

[Report: "Various Countries Comment on PRC Statement on Settling Kampuchean Issue: China's Proposal Provides the Basis for Settling the Kampuchean Issue"]

[Text] Since the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of our country put forward on 1 March the important five-point proposal for settling the Kampuchean issue, newspapers and news agencies in Southeast Asia and in other countries of the world have published commentaries stating that China's proposal has provided a realistic basis for settling the Kampuchean issue.

The Malaysian SING PIN JIH PAO carried a commentary on 4 March saying: The crux of the Kampuchean issue is that Vietnam has invaded Kampuchea and the Soviet Union supports Vietnam; whereas, China opposes Vietnamese aggression and supports Kampuchea's struggle in resisting aggression. Under these circumstances, China, the Soviet Union and Vietnam should frankly and sincerely settle the Kampuchean issue, "and should not turn a blind eye to the issue or sweep it under the carpet." At present, the plan for settling the Kampuchean issue promulgated by China is "a basis for easing up the deteriorating Sino-Vietnamese relations and improving the Sino-Soviet relations."

This newspaper says: "According to our opinion, the trouble of the entire (Kampuchean) issue lies in the attitude of the Soviet Union because Vietnam depends on the Soviet Union for its existence. If Moscow does not want the fight to go on, it will not be long before Vietnam withdraws. Conversely, if the Soviet Union does not change its position, it will be difficult to settle the Kampuchean issue."

In commenting on China's proposal, TANJUG says on 4 March: China is willing to ensure and respect Kampuchea's security together with other countries, and not to interfere in its internal affairs. In the past, China has expressed its concern with its own safety, and claims no special interests from Kampuchea; and it hopes that Kampuchea will become a free, independent, neutral and nonaligned country. Therefore, we can believe that China's latest proposal is to seek complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops.

On 3 March the French paper LE MONDE published an article written by Manuel Lucbert, its resident reporter in Beijing, saying: The five-point plan for settling the Kampuchean issue which was promulgated by China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has linked the normalization of the Sino-Vietnamese relations with the solution to this issue. China has expressed its hope to see the emergence of an "independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned" Kampuchea and that it is ready to put forward, together with other countries, the proposal of not interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs in any way. In the same spirit, Beijing supports the proposal of carrying out elections under UN supervision after the Vietnamese have left.

The article says: China has accepted the idea of a political solution to the Kampuchean issue but this will never mean that China has accepted the fait accompli created by Vietnam. China plans to make "the unconditional withdrawal" of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea the key to any political solution.

The U.S. LOS ANGELES TIMES carried an article on 2 March, saying: At the beginning of the second round of Sino-Soviet talks and on the eve of the Nonaligned Movement summit, the statement on settling the Kampuchean issue which was published by China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is a "new and important diplomatic initiative" taken by Beijing and this statement "is the most conciliatory among those which have been published by China for many years." Through this initiative, China hopes "to use a political solution" to urge Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. "If Vietnam withdraws from Kampuchea, China will improve its relations with Vietnam."

PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY HITS SRV OVER DK ISSUE

OW041352 Hong Kong AFP in English 1214 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 4 (AFP) -- China today condemned Vietnam's rejection of a Chinese Cambodian settlement plan calling for an unconditional withdrawal of Hanoi's 150,000-180,000 troops backing the pro-Hanoi Phnom Penh government.

Vietnam showed that it "persists in aggressive and expansionist policies," the Foreign Ministry said, adding that the Chinese five-point plan issued earlier this week was "reasonable and equitable, realistic and achievable."

Vietnam had called the Chinese proposals "absurd and unreasonable."

The plan was made public as the second round of the Sino-Soviet normalization talks got underway in Moscow last Tuesday. It also called for an end to Soviet support for Vietnam's role in Cambodia, one of Beijing's key demands for improved Sino-Soviet ties.

China said it was prepared to begin normalization talks with Vietnam after Hanoi announced an unconditional withdrawal of its expeditionary corps from Cambodia and began carrying it out.

Beijing added that it was ready to make a "joint commitment with other countries" not to meddle in Cambodia's domestic affairs. China supports the anti-Hanoi Cambodian coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

"The refusal by the Vietnamese authorities in accepting these proposals only serves to show that it (Vietnam) persists in aggressive and expansionist policies," the Foreign Ministry said.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS SIHANOUK IN PYONGYANG 6 MARCH

OW070314 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1555 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (XINHUA) -- Samdech Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, in an interview with XINHUA reporters here today exposed Vietnam's recent so-called partial troop withdrawal proposal as a "tricky maneuver." He also pointed out that the decision by the nonaligned foreign ministers' meeting to keep the Kampuchean seat vacant is "very unjust."

On Vietnam's partial troop withdrawal proposal, Sihanouk said: "Vietnam is trying to deceive the people of the world and international public opinion. The truth is that they are not willing to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea, not even a partial withdrawal." Last year, he said, Vietnam declared that it had already withdrawn part of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. But, as a matter of fact, only the wounded soldiers were pulled out and they were replaced by new troops.

Sihanouk refuted Vietnam's demand that an end be put to the so-called threat from China and that Thailand stop supporting Democratic Kampuchea as conditions for withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea. He pointed out: "As we all know, China is not threatening us. China is not threatening Vietnam. China is not threatening Laos. China respects the sovereignty and peace of her neighbors. This is the way China is dealing with Thailand." "Thailand does not give shelter to our armed forces and our Government of Democratic Kampuchea. We are all on Kampuchean soil."

He said: "Thailand supports a real sovereign state of Kampuchea, a legitimate Kampuchean state for the Kampuchean people. Thailand cannot recognize the Heng Samrin regime because that regime is no more than something created by Moscow and Hanoi, a puppet of Soviet imperialism and Vietnamese expansionism. The Heng Samrin regime definitely does not represent the Kampuchean people and nation."

Sihanouk said: "The decision by the nonaligned foreign ministers' meeting in New Delhi to keep the Kampuchean seat vacant at the nonaligned summit is a very unjust decision. I protest against it on behalf of Democratic Kampuchea." He stressed: "We symbolize a sovereign and free Kampuchea. This seat is ours, Kampuchea's. I am one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement. Therefore, we have every right to occupy the Kampuchean seat at the nonaligned summit."

Samdech Sihanouk pointed out: The principle of the Nonaligned Movement is that the nonaligned countries should support the people who are victims of aggression. The Kampuchean people are victims of Vietnamese aggression. Those countries like Cuba and Vietnam are not nonaligned; they are aligned. "The country that should be expelled is Vietnam, and not Democratic Kampuchea."

SON SANN SUPPORTS PRC KAMPUCHEA PROPOSAL

OW041208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Paris, March 3 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Son Sann of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government issued a communique here today in which he praised the recent proposal advanced by the Chinese Government on the Kampuchean issue as "bringing hopes to the Kampuchean people."

Son Sann expressed the hope in his communique that measures will be taken at the forthcoming non-aligned summit in New Delhi to press Vietnam to pull all its troops out of Kampuchea. He appealed to members of the Non-Aligned Movement "to give Vietnam the necessary push to make it accept Kampuchea becoming anew an independent, sovereign, and strictly neutral and non-aligned country."

THAIS REFUTE SRV'S TROOP WITHDRAWAL PLAN

OW061116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Bangkok, March 6 (XINHUA) -- The Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces yesterday refuted Vietnam's argument for "annual partial troop withdrawal" from Kampuchea as a play to reach its own political aim.

The Information Office noted that in order to gain some political advantages and sympathy at the non-aligned summit in New Delhi, Vietnam has called its aggressor troops in Kampuchea "volunteers". Recently, Vietnam has tried hard to spread its allegation that its recent military operations on the Thai-Kampuchean border were carried out by the Heng Samrin troops.

While carrying on this political propaganda, Vietnam has been directing troop movements and sending in arms and ammunition in the Kampuchean border area opposite Nong Sa Mei of Thailand's Prachinburi Province. It is expected that Vietnamese troops will launch another attack on Kampuchean refugee camps. The Vietnamese units moved in to the area soon after their attack on the Nong Chan refugee camp in January. Evidence showed that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea had used such advanced weapons as SA-7B missiles with a shooting range of five kilometers, the Information Office pointed out.

BANGKOK POST CITED ON SRV AIRFIELD IN KAMPUCHEA

OW041248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Bangkok, March 4 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea are hastily repairing and expanding an airfield near the provincial seat of Battambang, BANGKOK POST reported today.

Quoting a source of Kampuchean resistance forces, the paper said many jet fighters had already landed at the airfield, some 20 kilometers from Thailand's border town of Aranyaprathet. Watch-towers had been built about two kilometers from the perimeter of the airfield. Security around the airfield had been tightened. The source predicted Vietnam may launch air strikes against the Kampuchean resistance forces.

The paper quoted another source as saying that the Vietnamese had moved more tanks into border areas to support their offensive against the resistance forces. A strategic road linking the villages of Nimitt and Soriya with Svay Chek, Battambang Province, was near completion, the source said.

ZHAO ZIYANG GREET'S AUSTRALIA'S ROBERT HAWKE

OW071143 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a message yesterday to Robert Hawke, leader of the Labor Party of Australia, extending sincere congratulations to him on his coming assumption of the office of prime minister of Australia.

The message says that "China and Australia established formal diplomatic relations in 1972 when the Labor Party was in office. In the past decade since then, the relations between the two countries have developed steadily. I am confident that, with the joint efforts of the two sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Australia will grow further in strength."

FURTHER COVERAGE OF NEW ZEALAND MINISTER'S VISIT

Wu Xueqian Fetes Cooper

OW042052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, gave a banquet for New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade Warren Ernest Cooper and Mrs. Cooper and their party in the state guest house here this evening.

In his toast, Wu Xueqian said: "Despite the difference in our social systems, China and New Zealand have no conflict of fundamental interests. In our bilateral relations, both sides scrupulously abide by the principles set forth in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

"In international affairs, both our countries stand opposed to aggression and expansion and work for the maintenance of peace in the world, and particularly for the peace, security and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. All this is the basis on which we develop friendly relations and cooperation."

"Since the establishment of diplomatic relations," Wu said, "steady progress has been made in our relations in the political, economic, trade, scientific and technological, cultural and other fields."

Wu Xueqian said: "We are confident that through our joint efforts, Sino-New Zealand relations are bound to yield even more fruitful results."

Minister Cooper said in his toast: "Our relationship has in this short period flourished on many levels and has quickly become a very cordial one."

He said: "This morning Minister Wu Xueqian and I met to discuss at some length issues of mutual concern in international affairs. We found much common ground. We share an acute awareness of the obstacles to world security posed by events in Afghanistan, in Kampuchea, in the Middle East. We are both aware, too, that the international economy with its present instability has the potential to undo much that has been achieved in recent years in raising world living standards."

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Referring to the issues on Asian countries, Cooper said: "Their future stability and security can best be assured by creating conditions in which they can work out their own destiny, free from outside interference."

Present at the banquet were Yang Bo, minister of light industry, leading members of other government departments, and F.A. Small, ambassador of New Zealand to China.

Meets Yang Bo, He Kang

OW051609 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 5 (XINHUA) -- New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade W.E. Cooper had discussions today with Chinese Minister of Light Industry Yang Bo on boosting cooperation in food, paper-making and other industries.

The two ministers agreed that there exist broad prospects for cooperation in light industry between China and New Zealand. They called for greater mutual understanding to make the cooperation more fruitful.

Earlier today Minister Cooper held talks with Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery He Kang on expanding cooperation between the two countries in agriculture and animal-raising.

Talks With Chen Muhua

OW060932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 6 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua and New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade Warren Earnest Cooper agreed today that the two sides would take effective measures to promote the development of economic cooperation and trade between the two countries.

In their talks at the Great Hall of the People, the two ministers expressed satisfaction at the rapid development of trade relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations and agreed that there has been smooth progress in a number of cooperation projects in agriculture and animal husbandry. They shared the conviction that guided by the principles of equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs, trade and economic cooperation between the two countries would continue to develop.

Meets Ulanhu

OW061134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 6 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Ulanhu of the National People's Congress Standing Committee met New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade W.E. Cooper and his party here today.

They had a cordial conversation on further developing friendship and cooperation between China and New Zealand.

Present were Zhu Qizhen, assistant to the Chinese minister of foreign affairs, and F.A. Small, New Zealand ambassador to China.

PHILIPPINE DEFENSE MINISTER ON U.S. COMMITMENTS

OW052057 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Manila, March 5 (XINHUA) -- Philippine Defense Minister Juan Enrile stressed yesterday that the U.S. Government should not shirk its commitments to give immediate help to the Philippines in case the latter was attacked by an outside power, according to press reports here today.

Enrile made the remarks upon arrival from Washington to hold talks with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger on regional and national security matters.

Enrile said that his talks with Weinberger covered a broad range of issues affecting the Philippine security. They also discussed the implications of Japan's defense build-up and its effects on entire East Asia.

He said that he told U.S. Pentagon officials that his country wanted assurances from the U.S. Government that the Philippine experience in the last World War should not be repeated. He was referring to the four-year delay of U.S. aid when the country was invaded by Japan in 1941.

It was reported recently that some Philippine politicians expressed their worries about a militarily strong Japan and a possible failure of the United States under their present mutual defense treaty to give immediate aid to the Philippines.

Enrile said that the U.S. Government had approved in principle a new Philippine defense plan to strengthen the country's defense against "external and internal attacks."

A joint statement that was issued after the talks between Enrile and Weinberger in Washington said that the U.S. Government attached high value to the security ties between the two countries and Weinberger assured that increased Japanese defense capability would not in any way imply a reduction of U.S. commitment to the security in the West Pacific.

GANDHI SENDS CONDOLENCES ON SCHOLAR'S DEATH

OW261913 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] New Delhi, February 26 (XINHUA) -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has said Prof. Tan Yun Shan had contributed immensely to a better understanding of the civilization of China and India, the NATIONAL HERALD reported today. In a message of condolence to Tan's family, Mrs Gandhi expressed her grief at the death of the scholar, a Chinese immigrant.

Tan Yun Shan died on February 12 at the age of 82. He had worked at the Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan, and devoted himself to the cultural and academic exchanges between China and India since he immigrated into India in his early years. He was born in Hunan Province of China. Mrs Gandhi described Prof. Tan as a "great scholar and a man of true culture."

DEATHS REPORTED IN SOVIET BOMBING IN AFGHANISTAN

OW051222 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Islamabad, March 4 (XINHUA) -- One hundred and ten Afghan villagers have been killed and hundreds of families forced to leave their homes during the recent Soviet attacks and bombardment in the suburbs of Kabul and in Badakhshan, Nagarhar and Logar Provinces.

This was announced today by a press release of the Afghan Information and Documentation Center.

The press release described the attacks and bombing raids as a Soviet move to expulse the Afghan people from that country. The Soviet troops tried to vacate the villages near Kabul from which the mojahedin frequently launched attacks on the capital.

It said that in the village of Qilae Shani in the outskirts of Kabul 110 villagers were killed in the bombing. Only 60 families were **left in the village** where 1,100 families used to live.

Continuous bombing raids forced many people of the Deh Sebz district to leave their homes and migrate to Pakistan to take shelter. Four hundred families have reached Peshawar and hundreds more are on their way. Fifty children and old men died of hardship on their long journey.

Officials of the Karmal regime openly told the people in Deh Sabz District that they should either vacate their villages or prepare to die for what is imperative for the security of Kabul.

It was also reported that as many as 73 civilians were killed in the bombing by Soviet helicopter gunships in Badakhshan Province late February.

WANG BINGNAN RECEIVES SWEDISH AID FOR SHAANXI

OW021758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- Christer Leopold, leader of the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Federation, today handed to Wang Bingnan a check of 6,233 krona as donation to Liulin brigade, Yanan Prefecture, Shaanxi Province.

Jun Myrdal, honorary president of the federation, visited Liulin brigade 20 years ago. After that, he wrote books detailing for Swedes and other Europeans the life and struggle of the people in Liulin. His visit and writings established friendship between the Swedish people and the Chinese people.

At a meeting, Leopold said that the donation is to help the Chinese peasants build their new socialist countryside.

Wang, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, accepted the check, saying that it will be delivered to the brigade right away. Wang asked Leopold to convey the thanks of the Chinese people to the Swedish friends.

SWITZERLAND PROTESTS SOVIET SPY ACTIVITIES

OW052147 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva, March 5 (XINHUA) -- The Swiss Government lodged a protest with the Soviet Embassy in Berne Friday for the spying activities of Soviet Embassy officials. Vladimir Lougovoï, assistant military attache of the Soviet Embassy, had attempted to "recruit an agent on the Swiss territory" for his espionage activities, an announcement by the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs said. He had tried for some time to establish contacts with a Swiss citizen in Lausanne who was suspected of providing him with confidential information, according to Swiss police reports. Shortly after the case was disclosed by the police, Lougovoï left Switzerland.

This is the second Soviet espionage case disclosed by the Swiss authorities this year. In January, the Swiss Government expelled two Soviet diplomats on espionage charges.

ATHENS RALLY PROTESTS U.S. BASES IN GREECE

OW041240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Athens, March 4 (XINHUA) -- Tens of thousands of demonstrators gathered here yesterday to protest against the continued presence of U.S. military bases in Greece. The mass rally was jointly organized by three major peace movements in Greece and backed by the National Student Union, Workers' Trade Unions, Women's Association as well as other mass organizations.

After brief speeches by leaders of the peace movements, the mass rally approved a resolution proclaiming the desire of the people of Athens and Piraeus for the eventual removal of the American bases from Greek soil.

A joint statement of the three peace movement issued on the occasion called for strengthening of democracy, national independence and disarmament and assured the Greek Government of broad popular support in its negotiations with the United States over the American bases.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE CONCLUDES 26TH SESSION

OW052029 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1436 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA) -- The 26th Session of the 5th National People's Congress Standing Committee closed at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun presided over today's plenary session. He said: During group discussions, committee members discussed the report delivered to this session by Premier Zhao Ziyang on his visit to 11 African countries. The committee members believe Premier Zhao's visit was an important event in the history of Sino-African relations and was successful. Premier Zhao's report is very good and very important; committee members expressed their complete agreement with it.

A reply by the Standing Committee to Chairman Ye Jianying was endorsed at the closing session. In the reply, the Standing Committee agreed to grant the request made by him in his letter and decided to suggest to all electoral units that he not be nominated or elected again as a deputy to the Sixth National People's Congress. Enthusiastic applause by committee members burst forth in the hall when the reply was endorsed. They expressed their high respect and heartfelt thanks for the monumental contributions Chairman Ye made in the revolutionary struggle over more than half a century and for the outstanding contributions he made during his tenure of office as chairman of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Today's meeting approved the quotas on deputies from among minority nationalities to the Sixth NPC, the plan for electing deputies of Taiwan Province to the Sixth NPC through consultation, certain regulations concerning the direct election of deputies to people's congresses at and below the county level, and a decision allowing the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade to exercise the examining and approving power of the former Foreign Investment Commission. The meeting adopted a decision on China's participation in the "International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid," a decision on ratifying the "Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" and the composition of the Credentials Committee of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee.

The meeting appointed Wu Wenying as minister of the textile industry and approved other appointments and removals. In view of the fact that the Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee has disqualified Mao Diqu as a deputy to the Fifth NPC because he made the serious mistake of reselling timber to a profiteer, today's plenary session accordingly decided to remove Mao Diqu from membership in the Fifth NPC Standing Committee, since he is no longer an NPC deputy.

While examining and discussing the draft Law on the Safety of Marine Communications, Standing Committee members raised many opinions and suggestions about it. The chairmanship meeting accordingly suggested that the draft be referred to the department concerned for revision before it is submitted to the NPC Standing Committee for examination.

Present at the meeting were Vice Chairmen Peng Zhen, Ulanhu, Wei Cuoqing, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain and Zhu Xuefan. Present at the meeting as observers were Ji Pengfei, a state councillor; and Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Grants Ye Retirement Request

OW050928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 5 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has granted Chairman Ye Jianying's request for not being elected a deputy to the Sixth National People's Congress in a reply to Ye Jianying's letter to the Standing Committee on February 25. The reply was adopted today at the 26th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress. Following is the full text of the reply:

Respected and beloved Chairman Ye Jianying:

We have conscientiously read and discussed your letter. All of us have agreed to grant your request and decided to suggest to all the electoral units that you not be nominated and elected again as a deputy to the Sixth National People's Congress during the election of deputies to the congress.

You are highly esteemed and trusted by the people of the whole country for the monumental contributions you have made in the revolutionary struggles, filled with hardship and difficulties, in more than half a century and for the important contribution you added in the severe struggle to smash the gang of four. We, together with the people of the whole country, all wish that you could continue your leadership over the work of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. At the same time, considering your advanced age, you should have more rest to enjoy health and longevity for the greater benefit of the nation and the people. Therefore, it is with high respect that we grant your request contained in the letter you have sent us.

In the past five years, the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress has, under your leadership, successfully done important work of setting things to rights in order to bring the country in order and develop economy, and fulfilled various tasks entrusted by the people of the whole country. Above all, you personally headed the Committee for Revision of the Constitution and guided the revision work and the formulation of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China which was adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. It was also under your leadership that the Criminal Law, the Law of Criminal Procedure and the Law of Civil Procedure and 13 other laws were made and promulgated. With the promulgation of the Constitution and other laws, China has increased the number of statutes and established a better legal system, creating a situation in which "there are laws to be observed and law breakers are to be dealt with", a situation which the people have longed for for many years. The people are most gratified. When being implemented, the new Constitution, as a fundamental law, will guarantee the further consolidation and development of our socialist system, guarantee the advance of the national economy along the road of Chinese-type modernization and ensure that the people of the whole country enjoy full democratic rights without being infringed on. We believe that your foresighted and brilliant idea of giving wider publicity and fully implementing the new Constitution raised in your letter will be resolutely put to practice in the future.

To strive for the great cause of reunifying the motherland including Taiwan, you personally presided over a meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in January 1979 to adopt and issue the message to compatriots in Taiwan, which states that "reunification of China fits in with the direction of popular feeling and the general trend of development," and puts forward the policy of developing trade, making up what the other lacks and creating "economic interflow" and that "both sides will bring about at an early date the setting up of transportation and postal services."

On September 30, 1981, you issued the significant statement "Elaborations on Policy Concerning the Return of Taiwan to the Motherland and Peaceful Reunification", laying down the nine-point concrete policy for the reunification of the motherland. The two documents express the ardent aspirations of the people of all nationalities of our country including the people in Taiwan, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese, and have played an enormous and positive role in promoting the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

Your wise leadership during the long tenure as the chairman of the Fifth N.P.C. Standing Committee and your hard and effective work have contributed outstandingly to the cause of socialist construction. We hereby express our deep thanks. The people will never forget them. The attitude of practising democracy and of being modest and prudent you have taken in your work has given us a deep education. The manner of revolutionary statesman you have demonstrated as a state leader will impel us forward constantly. We are sure that the Standing Committee of the next National People's Congress will work still harder and win still greater victories in fulfilling the tasks defined by the new Constitution.

We heartily wish you good health and a long life!

[Signed] The Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress

March 5, 1983

Papers Praise Ye Jianying

OW060742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 6 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY and other Beijing newspapers today frontpage the reply of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to Chairman Ye Jianying, granting his request not to be elected a deputy to the Sixth National People's Congress. The reply adopted yesterday at the 26th Meeting of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

Paraphrasing the reply, the PEOPLE'S DAILY says, "Chairman Ye Jianying has made monumental contributions in the revolutionary struggles, filled with hardship and difficulties, in more than half a century. He made important contributions in the severe struggle to smash the gang of four. His wise leadership during his long tenure as the chairman of the Fifth N.P.C. Standing Committee and his hard and effective work have contributed outstandingly to the cause of socialist construction. He is highly esteemed and trusted by the people of the whole country."

A photograph carried on the first page of the paper shows Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Premier Zhao Ziyang calling on Chairman Ye Jianying January 25, 1982.

Under the headline of "Pay Respect to Chairman Ye Jianying", all the Beijing major newspapers today carry photographs showing Chairman Ye Jianying's activities in different parts of the country in recent years. They include a photo showing him voting for the state leaders at the First Session of the 5th National People's Congress March 5, 1978, and another featuring his inspection of the Gezhouba water conservancy project April 19, 1979. Others show the chairman visiting his hometown, Meixian County, Guangdong Province, May 14, 1980, and meeting with personages of overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and foreign friends of Chinese origin April 30, 1982.

Minority, Taiwan Deputy Rules

OW060320 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA) -- This afternoon the 26th Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee approved the quotas of deputies from minority nationalities to the 6th NPC as well as the plan for electing deputies from Taiwan Province to the 6th NPC through consultation.

According to the quotas of deputies from minority nationalities, the various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities will be directly assigned 319 deputies from minority nationalities. Together with the 26 candidates for deputies from minority nationalities to be nominated by the central organs, the number totals 345, accounting for 11.5 percent of all NPC deputies.

The plan for assigning quotas stipulates that a total of 45 deputies will be added to the number of deputies from Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan, Xizang and Xinjiang, where the number of nationalities is larger and the population is smaller, and that the 30 minority nationalities with fewer people will each be allotted 1 deputy. This ensures that every minority nationality in China will have at least one deputy. Judging from the past election of NPC deputies, some minority nationality personages will be elected deputies in addition to the quotas of deputies from among minority nationalities which are assigned in a unified manner. Therefore, the actual number of deputies elected from minority nationalities will be more than 345.

The plan for the election of deputies from Taiwan Province to the 6th NPC through consultation stipulates that, for the time being, Taiwan Province will elect 13 deputies to the NPC from among Taiwan compatriots in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and the PLA. Deputies from Taiwan Province will be elected through consultation from among the deputies sent to Beijing by Taiwan compatriots from the various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and the PLA. The consultation-election meeting will be held in Beijing around 10 April.

County Deputy Regulations

OW070153 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0050 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA) -- Certain regulations by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on the direct election of deputies to people's congresses at the country level and below were adopted by the 26th Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress on 5 March 1983.

To facilitate implementation of the "Electoral Law for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses at All Levels of the People's Republic of China," the following regulations are hereby laid down with regard to certain questions in the direct election of deputies to people's congresses at and below the county level:

1. Election committees are established in counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns. Individuals composing the election committees of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts and municipal districts are appointed by the Standing Committee of the People's Congress at the corresponding level. Individuals composing the election committees of townships, nationality townships and towns are appointed by the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the county, autonomous county, city not divided into districts, or municipal district.

The election committees establish working bodies to handle specific electoral affairs.

2. The functions and powers of election committees are:

- A. To direct the election of deputies to the People's Congress at the corresponding level;
- B. To conduct voter registration, examine voters' qualifications and publish a voters' namelist; to accept petitions from those who disagree with the voters' namelist and make decisions;
- C. To define the electoral wards for the election of deputies to the People's Congress at the corresponding level and determine the number of deputies to be elected by each electoral ward;
- D. To determine and publish official lists of candidates for deputies on the basis of the majority opinions among voters;
- E. To set the election date; and
- F. To decide the validity of election results and publish the list of deputies elected. The election committees of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts and municipal districts guide the work of the election committees of townships, nationality townships and towns.

3. Individuals who are in custody and are being investigated, indicted and tried in counterrevolutionary cases or other serious criminal cases have their right to vote suspended during the period of their detention by decision of a People's Procuratorate or a People's Court.

4. The following individuals should be permitted to exercise their right to vote:

- A. Those who are sentenced to a set term of imprisonment, detention, or put under public surveillance but are not simultaneously deprived of political rights;
- B. Those who are in custody and are being investigated, indicted and tried but whose right to vote has not been suspended by decision of a People's Procuratorate or a People's Court;
- C. Those who are out on bail and awaiting trial or who are living under surveillance;
- D. Those who are receiving reeducation through labor; and
- E. Those who are currently detained as punishment.

To vote, the above-mentioned individuals may cast their votes in mobile ballot boxes or entrust relatives who have the right to vote or other voters to cast votes on their behalf. This is to be decided jointly by the Election Committee and the institution that carries out the imprisonment, detention or reeducation through labor sentences. Those who are sentenced to detention, detained as punishment or receive reeducation through labor may also vote by returning to their original electoral ward on election day.

5. All workers and staff of offices, organizations, enterprises and institutions under a county or autonomous county people's government which is located in an urban district will participate in the election of deputies to the People's Congress of the county or autonomous county, and not the People's Congress of the city or municipal district.

6. All workers and staff members of enterprises and institutions located in townships, nationality townships and towns but are not under the leadership of people's governments below the county level may only participate in the election of deputies to the people's congresses at the county level and not in the election of deputies to People's Congresses of townships, nationality townships and towns.

7. The size of electoral wards is determined so that each ward will elect one to three deputies.

8. Voters who are temporarily working or living elsewhere during an election period and are unable to return to their original electoral wards to vote may, with the approval of the Election Committees of their places of residence, entrust relatives who have the right to vote or other voters to cast ballots on their behalf in their original electoral wards. Voters who have actually moved to a different place but have not changed their residence registration may participate in elections in electoral wards in their present place of residence after obtaining a certificate of their qualification as voters from their original electoral wards.

9. The number of candidates for deputies recommended by each voter (seconded by at least three persons) may not exceed the number of deputies that are to be elected by the electoral wards in question. All candidates for deputies recommended by voters, political parties and people's organizations should be included in the list of candidates, which may not be changed, increased or reduced by the Election Committees. Names in a formal list of candidates are arranged through a primary election in the order of the number of voters.

Foreign Investment Decision

OW060230 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1503 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA) -- Decision by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on the Exercise of the Approval Authority of the Former State Foreign Investment Commission by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (adopted by the 26th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress on 5 March 1983):

The 22d meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress, in its "Resolution on Restructuring the State Council," decided that "the State Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries and the State Foreign Investment Commission will be merged into the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations." Therefore, the approval authority formerly exercised by the State Foreign Investment Commission in accordance with provisions of "The Law of the People's Republic of China Concerning Joint Ventures With Chinese and Foreign Investment" and other relevant laws and regulations concerning foreigners will henceforth be exercised by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations.

Genocide Law Ratification

OW060616 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1507 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA) -- Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Ratifying "The Convention on Preventing and Punishing Genocidal Crimes" (adopted on 5 March 1983):

The 26th Session of the 5th National People's Congress Standing Committee decides: the People's Republic of China ratifies "The Convention on Preventing and Punishing Genocidal Crimes" and declares: 1) the People's Republic of China has reservations about the stipulation in Article 9 of the convention and is not to be restricted by that article; 2) the ratification of the convention by the local Taiwan authorities on 19 July 1951 by usurping the name of China was illegal and void.

Anti-Apartheid Law Support

OW060636 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1506 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA) -- Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Joining [jia ru 0502 0354] "The International Convention on Banning and Punishing Apartheid Crimes" (adopted on 5 March 1983):

The 26th Session of the 5th National People's Congress Standing Committee decides: The People's Republic of China joins "The International Convention on Banning and Punishing Apartheid Crimes" of 1973.

Credentials Committee Namelist

OW060212 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1509 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA) -- Namelist of chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Credentials Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee (21 persons) (approved by the 26th Meeting of the 5th National People's Congress Standing Committee on 5 March 1983):

Chairman: Peng Chong

Vice Chairmen: Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Guaincain, Zhu Xuefan, Kang Keqing (female), Hong Xuezhi, Zeng Zhi (female)

Members (in the order of the number of strokes in the surnames): Bai Shouyi, Lu Ji, Yan Jici, Shen Hong, Wu Xinyu, Mao Yisheng, Lin Liyun (female), Ji Fang, Zhou Zhanao, Kui Bi, Hu Ziang, Tomur Dawamat, Dong Qiwu, Chu Tunan, Miao Yuntai.

Textile Minister's Appointment

OW051200 Beijing XINHUA in English 0931 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 5 (XINHUA) -- Fifty-year old Wu Wenying [0702 2429 5391], former deputy woman director of a cotton textile mill in the East Chi city of Changzhou, was today appointed new minister of the textile industry to replace Hao Jianxiu. The appointment was made at the closing session of the 26th Meeting of the National People's Congress Standing Committee this afternoon.

Wu Wenying served as vice-secretary of the Communist Party Committee of the Changzhou City Textile Bureau, deputy director and party secretary of the Daoheng No. 1 Cotton Mill in Changzhou, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Changzhou No. 1 and No. 2 Cotton Mills, Standing Committee member of the city party committee, vice-chairman of the city Revolutionary Committee, and vice-secretary and head of the Organizational Department of the city party committee.

Textile Minister's Remarks

OW051306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 5 (XINHUA) -- Wu Wenying, whose appointment to the post of minister of textile industry was announced here today, said that to carry out reforms and ensure a sustained growth of the textile industry is one of the ministry's priorities for this year.

Wu Wenying, 50, is the second woman cotton spinner to become minister of the textile industry. Her appointment was approved by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress at its 26th Session which closed here this afternoon. Her predecessor, Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, is also a former spinner and the two are alumni of the same textile college.

The new minister said that "the ministry will investigate consumer preferences in order to serve better the needs of the people, especially the 800 million peasants in the countryside." "The rural market has a great potential," she added. "China's textile mills must turn out new varieties and designs and more good quality products within the buying range of the peasants." "In addition, efforts should be made to develop textile goods for children and new varieties of cloth for packing, wall decoration and other purposes," Wu Wenying said.

Among other priorities of the ministry for this year, Wu Wenying said: "Technical transformation and renovation of textile equipment must be speeded up and efforts be made to raise the ability of the industry in meeting changes in consumer buying trend." She added that safety in production must be ensured and effective measures taken to gradually improve the working and living conditions of textile workers. And special concern should be shown to woman workers, she said.

Wu Wenying is of medium height. She wears her hair short, prefers simple clothes, has an amiable mien and is frequently taken for a worker. A native of Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province, Wu Wenying became a spinner at the age of 15 at a private textile mill in Changzhou in 1947. According to the Ministry of Textile Industry she became a model worker of Changzhou City in 1950, the first year after liberation of that city. Since then she has held various leading posts in textile mills and in the Changzhou Municipal Party Committee and city government. In the period between 1960 and 1963 she attended a three-year course of industrial management for cadres at the East China Textile Engineering Institute in Shanghai.

Mao Diqu Dismissal

OW060206 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1516 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA) -- Announcement of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress on Dismissing Mao Diqu From His Post as Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (adopted by the 26th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress on 5 March 1983):

The 19th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress decided to revoke Mao Diqu's credentials, in accordance with the law, as a deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress. It is only natural and appropriate that Mao Diqu be dismissed from the post he has been holding as a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress with the revocation of his credentials as a deputy to the National People's Congress.

Supreme Court Appointments

OW060218 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA) -- List of appointments by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (adopted by 26th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress on 5 March 1983):

Appointment of Judges of the Supreme People's Court:

Chen Jiabin [7115 0857 6333], Zhang Mao [1728 2021], Wang Chunqing [3769 2504 3237], Wu Shunru [0702 7311 1172], Zhang Shan [1728 0810] and He An [0149 1344].

Marine Communications Draft Law

OW030124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- A draft law of the People's Republic of China ensuring the safety of marine communications is now under deliberation at the on-going 26th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress (NPC).

In an explanation to the meeting, Qian Yongchang, vice-minister of communications, said that the draft statute consists of 55 articles in 12 chapters after four years of preparation. It provides, in principle, rules governing marine activities by ships, facilities and personnel, such as technical conditions required, duties to be borne as well as the rights enjoyed. Also included are stipulations concerning navigation, docking and operation, safety, transport of dangerous goods and salvage at sea.

Qian Yongchang said that specific regulations regarding the management and safety of marine communications have been issued since the founding of New China, but they are insufficient to meet the needs of the economic development of the country. At present, he said, China has 22 million general tons of ships and the handling capacity of coastal harbors reaches 300 million tons.

China has signed navigation agreements with more than 30 foreign countries. Commercial ships, fishing vessels and engineering ships from more than 80 countries call at Chinese harbors or sail in Chinese coastal areas.

He stressed that the formulation of the law is aimed at strengthening the communications management in the coastal areas, guaranteeing the safety of ships, facilities and people's lives and properties, and safeguarding China's sovereignty. The draft law, he added, also takes into consideration both the practical conditions of China and the connections and coordinations with international conventions that China has acknowledged.

CPPCC LEADERS DISCUSS ZHAO'S AFRICAN TOUR

OWO60605 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0808 GMT 5 Mar 83

[By XINHUA reporter Zou Aiguo]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA) -- Chairmen of CPPCC committees throughout China met this morning to hear reports by the Beijing-based members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee on their discussion of Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on his visit to the 11 African countries. The meeting agreed that Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the 11 African countries was a tremendous success and created a new situation in China's diplomatic work.

On 28 February, Beijing-based members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee sat in on the 26th session of the NPC Standing Committee and heard Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on his visit to 11 African countries. Lu Dingyi, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Yang Xiufeng, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, attended today's meeting of the chairmen of CPPCC committees.

The members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee agreed that the general principle of China's foreign policy is to strengthen unity with Third World countries, oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. Upholding Sino-African friendship is China's established national policy. Premier Zhao's visit to the 11 African countries indicated China's determination and sincerity in developing friendly and cooperative relations with African countries.

The Standing Committee members agreed that we should treasure Sino-African friendship because it is not easy to come by. The CPPCC should vigorously carry out the people's diplomatic work and promote understanding and friendship between the people of China and other countries. We should educate the people about Sino-African friendship. At present we should attach importance to internationalist education and the promotion of unity among people of Third World countries.

NATIONAL PARTY SCHOOL CONFERENCE ENDS

OWO41345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1209 GMT 3 Mar 83

[By reporters Li Shangzhi, Zou Aiguo]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA) -- The 2d Central Party School conference, which concluded yesterday, indicated that the basic task the new situation has given to party schools at all levels during the new period is to arm party cadres with basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, party principles and policies and essential modern scientific and professional knowledge so as to train for the party leading party and government cadres of all levels who have communist consciousness, strong party spirit, good work style and modern knowledge. To accomplish this task party schools at all levels must, in accordance with the party Central Committee's decision and as quickly as possible, change their procedure of mainly offering cadres short-term rotational training into regularization of cadres' training.

The conference lasted 9 days. The representatives, who are workers of central and local party schools, praised the party Central Committee's wise and foresighted strategic policy decision that party schools at all levels must step up training people to become leading party and government cadres who are revolutionary, younger in average age, educated and professionally competent.

They held that, from now on, the principal leading party and government cadres at provincial and prefectural levels must have been trained at the Central Party School, that principal leading cadres at the county level must have been trained by a party school of a province, an autonomous region or a municipality directly under the central government, and that the leading cadres of communes and secretaries of basic party branches must have been trained at prefectural or county party schools.

In light of the guidelines set forth by the 12th CPC Congress and the relevant instructions of the Central Committee, the representatives earnestly discussed the regularization of party school operations and discussed the nature, tasks, role and functions of party schools after their regularization as well as their development. The representatives maintained that regularization of party school education is a matter which has an important bearing on whether there will be successors for the revolutionary cause that was pioneered by revolutionaries of the older generation and whether the party cause can prosper. They said that party committees at all levels must fully understand the important role and functions of party schools, effectively strengthen their leadership, be concerned with their operation, and support and assist them so they can be operated in a still better way. They also maintained that, under the leadership of party committees, party schools at all levels must work in coordination with organization and propaganda departments [of party committees] and work out specific reformation plans in accordance with party schools' actual situation.

With regard to party schools' functions, the representatives maintained that party schools at all levels must make it their formal goal to train leading party and government cadres and reserve personnel needed in the four modernizations, must regard teaching as their central task, and must formalize and systemized their criteria regarding who should be enrolled, the length of training, curricula, examinations, academic standards for graduation and other issues, so as gradually to establish a party school educational system which has Chinese characteristics and which meets the needs of our country's socialist construction.

These representatives maintained that, while Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought must be the party schools' main subject, their curricula must also include courses of science and general and specialized knowledge. They said that the students to be enrolled in party schools should be selected -- through party organizations' recommendations and centralized examinations -- from among the promising and outstanding party members who have both ability and political integrity, strictly in accordance with stipulated requirements. Party schools must set up an examination system and a cadre's examination performance must be regarded as an important basis for evaluating his capabilities and deciding his appointment. Formal party school training must be regarded as one of the key requirements for an individual to become a leading cadre. Relationships of operational guidance must be established between party schools run by higher party committees and party schools run by lower party committees, and they must strengthen their ties and regularly exchange their experiences running their schools, and in teaching and theoretical study.

When the conference was in session, Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, addressed the representatives on building party schools; Deng Liqun, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, made a report entitled "Communist Practices and Communist Ideological Education"; and Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs, made a report on the international situation.

Today, representatives attended an academic discussion sponsored by the nation's party schools to commemorate the centennial of Marx' death. Comrade Wang Zhen chaired the meeting.

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

HK041054 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Run Party Schools Well and Make New Contributions to the Regularized Training of the Leadership Backbone Cadres"]

[Text] The second national work conference on party schools has concluded satisfactorily. The conference was called by the Organization and Propaganda Departments of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Party School. Central leading comrades attached great importance to the conference and gave important instructions. In line with the 12th party congress spirit and the central instructions, the conference seriously studied the problem of how to regularize central and local party schools so as to train more backbone cadres for party and government leading groups to meet the needs of the four modernizations. The conference is of great significance not only in running party schools at all levels well but also in strengthening the party itself.

In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that we must work strenuously to strengthen the education and training of cadres in order to prepare large numbers of specialized personnel needed for socialist modernization. Party schools at all levels and cadre schools should, as required by socialist modernization and in their different capacities, shoulder the regular training of cadres.

Party schools play a very important role in the education and training of cadres. They are the bases of educating and arming party cadres with Marxism, and of cultivating and training principal leading cadres and reserve forces of the party and government. At present our party is shouldering the great task of leading all the people to build our socialist country into a modern one. We are now at an important juncture in history, when the new are succeeding the old in all leading organs, and we are carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forging ahead into the future. For this purpose, to run central and local party schools well and to train large numbers of leadership backbone cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, becomes a more important task of strategy.

The 12th party congress proposed: "In the future, in our use and promotion of cadres, we must attach importance to educational background and academic records as well as to experience and achievements in work." This has been a reform to the cadre system and also has set new demands on the work of party schools. In accordance to this principle, the academic records in party schools must become one of the major qualifications in promoting leading cadres. Efforts must be made to achieve the following things step by step: Party and government leading cadres under central authorities' control must be trained by the Central Party School.

While those under the control of the provincial, prefectural and county CPC committees must be trained by party schools at corresponding levels. Therefore, running party schools well is a matter of prime importance. Under the new circumstances, we must set our sights high in the sense of strategy, pay adequate attention to the position and role of party schools and strive to run party schools well with great efforts so that central and local party schools will really be turned into sites where central and local authorities can train their cadres regularly.

In the future, the main tasks of party schools are systematically to educate leading cadres in the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and needed scientific, cultural and professional knowledge, to enhance their ability in leading the building of modernization and -- for the party and government leading bodies -- to train backbone cadres who should acquire substantial knowledge of Marxist theory and have extensive knowledge, especially professional knowledge. Our party schools will gradually concentrate on the regular training of cadres instead of short-term training courses. This is a great change in the history of party schools.

In order to regularize party schools, we must carry out systematic and overall reforms. On the one hand, we must inherit and carry forward the party's fine traditions and fine styles of study and treasure and respect all helpful experiences of party schools in various historical periods. On the other hand we must understand in good time the constant changing and developing situation, solve new problems and dare to blaze new trails. Reforms of party schools must proceed from their respective characteristics. Party schools are schools which give regular training to leading backbones of the party and the government. They are different from administrative and party organs and are also different from ordinary cadre schools in which professional knowledge is the main thing to acquire. Much greater is their difference from ordinary secondary technical schools, colleges and universities. In giving regular training to cadres, party schools must still take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the main course. We must not waver in this respect. The Chinese revolution won its victory by relying on the correct guidance of Marxism. Likewise, socialist modernization must also rely on the correct guidance of Marxism before it can victoriously advance. Leading backbones of our party and government must master Marxism and understand the objective laws of socialist revolution and construction before they can have a good understanding of the party's principles and policies and shoulder the heavy responsibility in leading the work of realizing the socialist modernization program, running the country and administering various undertakings. On the other hand, leading backbones of our party and government must also acquire substantial modern scientific and cultural knowledge and the necessary professional knowledge. Otherwise it will be difficult for them to integrate the basic principles of Marxism with the practice of socialist modernization or to solve various complicated new problems encountered in the course of modernization. Therefore, a certain percentage of scientific and cultural courses and courses of professional knowledge must also be included in the curriculum of party schools.

Reforms in party schools should be carried out under guidance, in an orderly manner, after making serious investigations and on the basis of summing up past experiences. These reforms must depend on the support of the whole party and the protracted, unremitting and common efforts of party schools at all levels throughout the country before they can be realized and gradually perfected.

Party schools are schools for training people with lofty communist ideals. They should become strong positions for publicizing and defending Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and examples in inheriting and carrying forward the party's line traditions and styles. Workers in party schools are shouldering heavy responsibilities and their tasks are glorious. Educators must first be educated. Teachers of party schools should become good examples for cadres of our party. They must set strict demands on themselves, be modest and prudent and set an example in wholeheartedly struggling for the party's cause of educating cadres.

The CPC Central Committee has attached great importance to running party schools well and the broad masses of cadres have pinned much hope on running party schools well. Party committees at all levels must put the work of party schools in an appropriate position, earnestly strengthen leadership and show concern for, give support to and help in the work of party schools. We believe that with the common efforts of the whole party, we will certainly create a new situation in the work of party schools and fulfill the important task of giving regular training to cadres as put forward in the 12th CPC Congress.

LEADERS TAKE PART IN PLA MEETINGS, EVENTS

Yang Dezhi at School Meeting

OW041249 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1455 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Reported by Guo Diancheng]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA) -- The meeting of all PLA academies and schools, which ended today, stressed that vigorously strengthening military academies and schools is a fundamental measure to achieve modernization of national defense.

The 12th meeting of all PLA academies and schools was convened in Beijing on 19 February. This was a meeting to discuss how to better meet the requirements of Army-building and create a new situation in the work of the military academies and schools. The delegates conscientiously studied important speeches and reports by leading comrades of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee on building up the military academies and schools, which further enhanced their understanding of the need to strengthen military academies and schools and increased their confidence and sense of responsibility in running military academies and schools well.

The meeting held that with the development of modern military science and technology, the strategic role of military academies and schools in Army-building is becoming increasingly prominent. To build a powerful, modern and regular revolutionary Army, we must rely on a large number of well-trained personnel who have modern scientific and technical knowledge, possess superb command skills and are capable of conducting modern wars. Military academies and schools are bases for training military cadres, the foundation for Army-building. Therefore, it is a matter of great strategic significance to strengthen the military academies and schools vigorously and train qualified people for the Army.

The meeting called on PLA leading organs and leading cadres at all levels to concern themselves with and support the work of the military academies and schools.

We must be willing to have the best cadres run military academies and schools. On this question we must be strategically farsighted. We must see that while it is no doubt important for a good cadre to command an army or a division, he can play an even greater role in Army-building if assigned to run a military academy or school to train more qualified cadres. We must be willing to select outstanding cadres for training at military academies and schools. We should be willing to do so even if it affects the present work.

We must be willing to give priority to military academies and schools in the allocation of advanced technical equipment. It is important to train cadres adapted to wars under modern conditions with obsolete and backward technical equipment. We must be willing to spend some money when necessary. We should find the money needed to run military academies and schools properly even if it means having fewer soldiers and manning offices with fewer people.

To give better play to the role of military academies and schools as a collective cadre department and speed up the process to make our Armed Forces' cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent, the meeting put forward a three-point suggestion:

1. From now on, in promoting and using cadres, the decision must be mainly based on their educational background and academic records. Military academies and schools should make recommendations on the assignments of graduating students. PLA units must insist that only graduates from military academies and schools can be cadres, and that only graduates from middle-level and higher military academies and schools can be assigned to regimental and Army leading bodies.

2. Military academies and schools should engage mainly in providing regular training for cadres. The meeting held that only by paying attention to what is fundamental, doing a good job in regular training and laying a solid foundation will it be possible thoroughly to change the present state of the cadres of the Armed Forces.

3. It is necessary vigorously to raise the cultural and professional level of command cadres. To enroll in elementary command schools and specialized technical academies and schools, students must take the unified all-services examinations and only the qualified will be admitted. Students enrolling in middle-level and higher command schools must have a senior middle-school educational level.

The meeting called on comrades working in military academies and schools, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, to heighten their revolutionary spirit, carry out thoroughgoing reforms, strive to improve educational quality and make new contributions to building a powerful, modern and regular revolutionary Army. Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Zang Aiping, Hong Xuezhong, Xiao Ke, Wang Ping, Zhang Zhen, Zhu Youqian and Xu Quanyi attended today's closing ceremony.

Yu Qiuli at Agriculture Meeting

OW070243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 4 Mar 83

[By XINHUA Reporter Guo Diancheng and correspondent Zhong Xuan]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Mar (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary general of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission and director of the General Political Department of the PLA, spoke at the closing ceremony of the all-Army agricultural and sideline production meeting today.

He urged all Army farms conscientiously to carry out reform and turn all agricultural and sideline production bases into a big school for training people for both military and local construction in order to make greater contributions to the motherland's four modernizations.

Yu Qiuli said: Our farms should not only produce material results but should also set eyes on training tens of thousands of professionals in different fields. We should raise the status of farms' scientific and technical personnel. We should also give appropriate technical titles to the scientific and technical personnel of the farm who have vocational specialties and have made outstanding performance in their work, and improve their political treatment and living standards. We will also set up factories and joint agricultural-industrial-commercial enterprises which will enable us to increase economic benefits and train talented people for the country at the same time.

Yu Qiuli said: In order to modernize China's agriculture, we urgently need a number of well-educated professionals who are also proficient in technical matters and management. If the hundreds of thousands of cadres and fighters in the Army who are engaged in agricultural and sideline production are required with professional knowledge and special skills they will certainly become the backbones of agricultural production when they return to rural areas. Then our Army will be more welcomed by the people and will also make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

Wang Zhen, Yang Dezhi and Zhang Aiping also spoke at the closing ceremony urging all Army reclamation fighters to carry forward the glorious tradition of our Army and create a new situation for the Army's agricultural and sideline production in the spirit of reform.

Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of staff of the PLA, read the circular order of the General Staff Department, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department for commending the advanced collectives and individuals who have made outstanding performances in agricultural and sideline production. Responsible persons of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission and the three general departments of the PLA presented certificates of merit and awards to advanced individuals and representatives of advanced collectives.

Wang Ping, political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department, presided over the closing ceremony.

Xi Zhongxun, Others at Play

OW051119 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 Mar (XINHUA) -- Central leading Comrades Xi Zhongxun, Yang Dezhi and Song Renqiong viewed the 9-act drama "The Decisive Peiping-Tientsin Battle," staged in the Huarentang of the Zhongnanhai by the Beijing PLA Units' Zhanyou Drama Troupe, on the evenings of 4 and 3 March respectively.

Based on an abundance of historical material on the "Peiping-Tientsin Campaign," the drama represents a successful artistic portrayal of the images of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. It is a warm extolment of the military thinking of Mao Zedong and the united front policy of the party.

An attempt has been made in the drama, with gratifying results, to adopt the technique of expression in presenting major military themes. By interposing the stage performances with projections of excerpts from documentary films, recorded scenes of the magnificent revolutionary war, with its awe-inspiring display of military force, unfold on stage. The "Decisive Peiping-Tientsin Battle" has been staged more than 100 times to the warm welcome of a large number of audiences, both inside and outside the Army.

JIEFANGJUN BAO on PLA Schools

OWO41048 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Today JIEFANGJUN BAO carries an editorial entitled "Strengthen the Military Academies and Schools and Train Qualified People."

The editorial says: The 12th meeting of all PLA academies and schools has ended successfully. The meeting's guidelines and decisions, if implemented conscientiously, will surely speed up the process of making the ranks of PLA cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent and able to make new contributions to Army-building.

To build a powerful, modern and regular revolutionary Army, it is most important to train cadres who meet these four requirements. This is a matter of great importance concerning the buildup of the Army and a glorious task for all PLA academies and schools.

Many comrades in our Armed Forces have rich combat experience and a relatively high level of knowledge in social science and managerial training. The main problem is that their level of knowledge in natural science and modern science and technology is rather low and cannot meet the requirements of present-day Army-building. On the precondition of making the cadres more revolutionary, we must speed up the process of making them younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent. At present, having younger cadres is of particular importance.

Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee said: The most crucial problem is to make the leading bodies younger. This is the key problem; the rest is easy.

We must speed up the process of making our cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent in accordance with the plans of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission. To do this, the key lies in running military academies and schools well and training large numbers of competent cadres according to strict standards through rigorous training.

In the face of the new situation and tasks, all military academies and schools must, under the guiding ideology of the party Central Committee -- in order to achieve the four modernizations it is imperative to carry out a series of reforms -- make vigorous efforts to reform themselves and improve their educational quality. The editorial says: The meeting decided that a number of elementary command schools should set up college-level classes. This is a decision of far-reaching significance. A basic-level commander of a composite Army needs very much to enhance his scientific, technological and cultural level. Only in this way will he more readily understand the properties and functions of modern technical equipment and properly organize and command so that various services and arms can coordinate and bring their power into play.

The editorial says: The military academies and schools should play the role of a collective cadre department, not only training but selecting and recommending cadres. This is a new task assigned the military academies and schools under the new historical conditions by Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Military Commission. Leadership at various levels and all teachers of military academies and schools have the heavy responsibilities of training, evaluating, selecting and recommending competent cadres.

In the past few years military academies and schools have done much work in playing the role of a collective cadre department and have achieved remarkable success. We should conscientiously sum up the practical experience in this field and make earnest efforts to find an effective way to turn military academies and schools into collective cadre departments.

ZHOU ENLAI LETTERS TO SOONG CHING LING (1946, 49)

OW050745 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0714 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (XINHUA) -- A Letter to Comrade Soong Ching Ling Dated 17 December 1946:

Dear Madame,

We have been in Yanan for almost a month, and all your friends here miss you! We appreciate the work you have done for the people in liberated areas.

Jack Chen (Chen Yifan) (note) came here from Beiping, and from him we have learned a great deal about the situation in Europe, especially in Britain. In view of the present situation in which American monopoly capital is attempting to dominate the world, cooperation between the peoples of China and Britain is just as important as that between the peoples of China and the United States. We have to make efforts to cooperate, even with the left wing of the British Government, in order to isolate those reactionaries in the British Government who have been following the American imperialists. At the same time, this will also isolate the American imperialists. The present world situation is characterized by, on the one hand, a strong Soviet Union, the emergence of neo-democratic nations in Europe, the progress made by the peoples of Britain and France, the development of national liberation movements, led by China, in colonial and semicolonial areas, the awakening of the people in previously fascist countries, the American people's demand for peace and the upcoming economic crisis in the United States. All these factors have led the world to advance toward peace and democracy. On the other hand, in light of the situation mentioned above, the American imperialists and their collaborators, namely the reactionaries, in various countries are daily becoming more isolated.

The plight of Chiang Kai-shek is the first good example of American imperialist collaborators' isolation. He became more isolated after undergoing 5 months of traumatic civil war and the convention of the one-party-dominated National Assembly. If the civil war continues and the military strength of Chiang Kai-shek is expended for another 6 months or a year, the military strength of people in liberated areas may gradually catch up with that of Chiang Kai-shek. By that time we will see in areas governed by Chiang Kai-shek further development of the patriotic democratic movement, an exacerbated economic and financial crisis and expansion of the people's armed resistance movement in many other areas. This, plus the favorable international situation, will inevitably bring about a new upsurge in democracy.

Therefore, as long as the Chinese people uphold the principle of peace, democracy and independence, and as long as they can tide over this historically difficult period, they will victoriously win a bright future. We truly appreciate the efforts you have made, and we would like to share the heavy burden that you have encountered during this historically difficult time. We believe that your contributions will not be in vain. We also believe that people in liberated areas, as well as in the whole country, are proud of you, because they have a leader like you who is willing to serve them at all times.

Now, we would like to introduce Mr Chen Yifan, who will see you personally. We hope that you can spare some time for a meeting with him to discuss how to contact those progressive elements and mass organizations in Britain and in other European countries. We think that this will help of relief work to proceed. Best regards from Yingchao and me.

Zhou Enlai, 17 December 1946 in Yanan

A Letter to Comrade Soong Ching Ling Dated 21 June 1949:

Madame Ching Ling:

It has been 3 years since we saw each other last in Shanghai. We worry about your safety whenever bandit Chiang indulges in wanton persecution. Fortunately, we have won the liberation war, and you will be out of danger forever. The Chinese people are now highly delighted and I also feel relieved. As nationwide victory is now in sight, we need your guidance in the construction of New China. I entrust Yingchao to extend my sincere invitation to you when she takes her specific trip to Shanghai and accompanies you north. We would be delighted if you could take your trip as early as possible. Best regards.

Zhou Enlai, 21 June 1946

Note: He was then a British Chinese. He came to China several times during the 1930's and 1940's. He worked in China for many years after the founding of New China. He is currently residing in San Francisco, the United States.

ZHAO, OTHERS MARK 25TH YEAR OF BEIJING REVIEW

OW051901 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 5 (XINHUA) -- BEIJING REVIEW, New China's first English language weekly focusing on current and political issues, today celebrates its 25th anniversary with a grand party attended by numerous leaders and public figures.

With a circulation of 100,000 which is air mailed to 150 countries and regions, the REVIEW now appears in English, French, Spanish, Japanese and German.

Premier Zhao Ziyang wrote to congratulate the editorial staff and urged them to "make new contributions to yield greater understanding and friendship between people of other countries and China."

Peng Zhen, member of party Central Committee Political Bureau, attended the party, wishing the REVIEW "to continue to present a true picture of China's socialist construction, systematically and vividly, to its worldwide audience." He thanked all foreign friends who have worked for the REVIEW.

Qiao Gui, Huang Hua, Zhu Muzhi and Yu Wen, all present at the celebration, urged the REVIEW writers to further emancipate their thinking and tell the world about the tremendous reforms taking place in China, promptly and accurately.

In her speech, Director and Editor-In-Chief Wang Xi thanked readers of the REVIEW in all parts of the world and foreign experts for their internationalist spirit. A total of 130 foreign friends from 15 countries have worked with the magazine.

Among the guests today were a 5-member delegation led by Nobuo Sasaki, vice president of Japan-China Friendship Association, a four-member delegation led by Unita Blackwell, president of U.S.-China People's Friendship Association.

Reporting on China's policies and trends in political, economic, cultural and social life at home and its attitude towards world affairs, BEIJING REVIEW directs its service to those who study China.

More than 3,000 readers' letters reach the REVIEW every year, raising questions, suggesting new subjects of writing, supporting or opposing issues under discussion.

"The readers' interest and care", Wang said, "are both a real support to us and a demand on us."

Established through its authority in printing important party and government documents and theoretical writings, the REVIEW has since 1979 devoted more space to firsthand reporting and writing. Another point of interest of the magazine is its open opinions on international affairs, which make up one fourth of the total coverage.

"Each publication must have its own character", Wang Xi said in answering questions from press.

In doing away with influences from "left" thinking of the Cultural Revolution, the REVIEW revised its editing principle to focus on explaining matters and answering questions which foreign readers show the keenest concern for and are most interested in -- "the hot issues", Wang remarked.

Beginning 1981, the REVIEW started to publish notes from editors, covering such issues as evaluation of Chairman Mao Zedong, literary criticism, the potential of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, disturbances, youth, employment and other social problems, and topics of world concern including disarmament, Sino-U.S. relations, and European communism.

A new series entitled "Chinese-Type Modernization" starts this year, covering a dozen subjects, including its special features, the two keys to industrial development, policy continuation, modernization and its impact on socialist civilization, reform -- all with detailed background information and statistics.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK031201 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 83 p 5

[Article by Feng Jixin, first secretary of Gansu Provincial CPC Committee: "Fully Display the Strong Points of the System of Contracted Responsibilities on a Household Basis"]

[Text] At present, the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis (assigning the households full responsibility for task completion) in agricultural production is universally practiced in the countryside of Gansu Province. By the end of last year over 97 percent of the production teams in the whole province had adopted this system. This great change has brought prosperity to the countryside. The masses of peasants are trying by every means to develop commodity production. In the suburbs and in places which enjoy better conditions, in particular specialized households, key households and new forms of economic combination have emerged in large numbers. They are commodity producers who make use of advanced techniques, stress economic results and strive to raise labor productivity and improve the quality of products. Under this new situation, how are we going to continue to lead the peasants in their march forward? Should we concentrate on fully displaying the strong points of the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis, or should we ignore the objective conditions and the wishes of the peasants and hastily popularize economic combinations? The cadres and masses are all concerned about this. For the leadership, this is also a matter of importance which must be clarified.

In order to answer this question, it is necessary to seek truth from facts and analyze the nature, function and prospects of the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis by looking at the past as well as the present.

The "Decision on Some Questions Concerning the Speeding Up of Agricultural Development" formulated by the 4th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out: "In fixing agricultural policies and policies relating to the rural economy, our primary starting point is to fully bring into play the superiority of the socialist system and the enthusiasm of China's 800 million peasants. Ideologically, we must strengthen socialist education among the peasants. Economically, we must show every concern for their material interests. Politically, we must effectively protect their democratic rights. Without some material interest and political rights, no class can "spontaneously produce enthusiasm." The superiority demonstrated by the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis fully reflects this spirit. This system was created by the masses of peasants after summing up positive and negative experiences since the cooperative transformation of agriculture and after probing and searching. This economic form concretely integrates man's work with his needs, and concretely integrates a worker's rights with his responsibilities under the public ownership system. Thus, it can fully bring into play the superiority of the collective economy and the enthusiasm of individuals at the same time.

After nearly 3 years of practice, the great significance and function of the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis can be seen mainly in the following:

First, it provides a great motive force for the development of the agricultural economy. Our cooperative transformation of agriculture has eliminated the private ownership of the means of production. So, theoretically speaking, all peasants are masters of the cooperative economy. In effect, the former organizational system, management methods and the method of distribution with "everybody eating from the same big pot" failed to guarantee that the peasants can enjoy in their everyday political and economic life their political rights as masters and the economic benefits of "to each according to his works."

According to the Marxist viewpoint, people's internal motive force will disappear once their work and their personal needs are separated. This was the basic reason why the enthusiasm of the peasants was not high and agricultural development was sluggish in the past. This fully shows that only when it is combined with an advanced form of management can the system of public ownership of the means of production give full scope to its superiority. The emergence of the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis consolidated the achievements of the cooperative movement, eliminated the drawbacks in operation and management and guaranteed the rights of the peasants both economically and politically. The peasants felt that they had truly become the masters of the collective economy. Their enthusiasm for production erupted like a volcano and produced an immense force. They displayed their initiative, enterprising spirit and creativeness and solved problems which we had tried to tackle in more than one way but failed in the past. An old farmer from Huining County said: "When my household was given the contract to work that tract of land, I lay on my brick bed at night and tried to figure out what crops to grow, who I should ask to get good seeds and buy chemical fertilizers for me, where to plant trees and grow grass, who I should pick as my partner in grazing sheep and collecting manure.... I thought and thought and, before I knew it, the cock crowed." This was a peasant's figurative description of the function of the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis.

Second, it gives the peasants unprecedentedly great adaptability. Agriculture is vitalized production. Man has to know, exploit and transform nature in order to obtain the necessary means of subsistence and production. Nature is complicated and full of changes. In obtaining wealth from nature, the peasants must work against extremely complicated conditions and promptly take appropriate measures. Gansu is a vast province with great regional variations and is affected by drought, frost, windstorms, sandstorms and other disasters. This calls for greater adaptability on the part of the peasants in their endeavors or they will end up with nothing. This simply could not be done in the past when centralized and unified management was stressed. In the past 2 years, our gross value of agricultural production steadily moved up despite the fact that over one-third of the area of our province was continuously hit by serious disasters. The reason is that the peasants can now make their own decisions and act according to circumstances. Moreover, since agricultural production is highly seasonal and covers a great variety of undertakings, when the peasants are assigned full responsibility for task completion, they can make use of their work force and material and financial resources flexibly according to changes in the farming seasons and the special skills of their family members. This method, which can bring out the best in man, in the land and in what is available, is far better than the practice of "doing things in a massive and unplanned way."

Third, the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis has great vitality and great prospects. Some comrades thought that this system, which meant separate production on a household basis, was unfavorable for agricultural capital construction. They thought that this system would make it difficult for us to achieve agricultural mechanization and modernization and was a low form of economy with little prospect for development. Actually this is a misunderstanding. As proven by practice, socialised production does not necessarily involve centralized labor. Although the individual economy is characterized by diversified labor, not all diversified labor is for the individual economy. In judging whether an economic form is of a high level or not, we should not take the scale of labor as the criterion. Instead, we should see whether or not it suits the existing level of productivity and can effectively promote the development of production.

In the past year, the following noteworthy situation has emerged in the countryside of our province: the peasants believe that the system of responsibility in production will remain a long-term policy; a new trend of development has emerged in agricultural capital construction; the peasants vie with each other to purchase tractors and chemical fertilizers by making payments beforehand and to enroll at technical training classes at their own expense; a better job has been done in the construction of small water conservancy projects, soil and water conservation, afforestation and soil improvement in terms of work progress, quality and economic results. People not only use their land, they also foster their land. As a result, agricultural production and natural and ecological conditions gradually enter into a benign cycle. The peasants in places where economic development is faster have started to pool the surplus work force, funds and skills of different households in various ways in order to develop commodity production, carry out specialized production on the basis of division of labor and establish economic combinations of specialized trades. For example, there were more than 1,600 chicken-raising households in Xigu District of Lanzhou Municipality last year. These households carried out further specialization among themselves -- some concentrated on supplying fertile eggs, some on hatching chickens and some on buying fresh eggs for others. In line with this development, the state and the collective set up feed supply centers and the district veterinary stations, and brigade epidemic prevention personnel signed insurance contracts with the chicken-raising households, under which fees were charged for epidemic prevention services and losses were indemnified. In this way the multitudinous domestic economies are joined together by means of supply and marketing and technical services before and after production and incorporated into the state plan. This is the first embryonic form of socialized production. If we think in terms of households, this kind of economy may appear to be individual or separate production. However, if we look at it as a whole, it is large-scale socialized production with division of labor between specialized trades. Thus, although the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis as practiced under China's socialist system still has its domestic features, it is essentially different from small production under the natural economy. It has laid the foundation for socialized commodity production on a larger scale and no doubt has broad prospects for development.

In short, the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis has enabled our agriculture to take the lead in embarking on the road of vigorous development and provided us with experiences for developing and restructuring the national economy. In Gansu, this system has only been in practice for a short time. Some localities started 2 or 3 years ago; some have only just started. There are still a few points to clear. After resting and building up strength, the peasants are beginning to purchase large production tools, grasp new techniques and improve basic production conditions. They are ready to go full steam ahead. Gansu's natural resources are far from being fully exploited and utilized. The system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis has only just begun to function and economic development in the countryside is just unfolding. The upsurge is yet to come. Marx said: "No social order ever disappears before all the productive forces for which there is room in it have been developed; and new, higher relations of production never appear before the material conditions of their existence have matured in the womb of the old society itself." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 83) This remark by Marx gives us a good deal of enlightenment on how to correctly handle the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis and the development of economic combinations. At present, everyone in the countryside wants a stable and better life and is willing to work for it. Under such circumstances, where should we attach our priorities and focus our attention in discharging our leadership duties? Should we further stabilize and perfect the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis, fully display its strong points and continue to bring the potential of every household into play, or should we push some of the budding economic combinations by administrative means and hastily popularize them before they are ready?

We think that the correct attitude should be the former. We should conform to the will of the people, guide and support the masses in displaying the strong points of the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis and go all out in developing commodity production on this basis. We must not repeat the mistake of "fixing a policy when livelihood is difficult and changing it when we have a full stomach," still less must we return to the beaten track of "three level ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team." It is an objective and inexorable law that specialization and socialization will gradually be achieved in agricultural production, but things must proceed in an orderly way and step by step. We must not attempt the impossible out of our own subjective wish. We should see that when commodity production in the economy based on a household contract system has been further developed and there are objective needs, the masses will demand the establishment of economic combinations out of their common interests. Through democratic consultation, they will then draw up economic contracts and establish such combinations according to the principle of maintaining management on a household basis and of voluntary participation and mutual benefit. Lenin once said: All nations must head for socialism, but their way of getting there is not exactly the same. Every nation has its own special features. Our new economic combinations based on the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis is possibly a mode of production with Chinese characteristics which will lead to the socialization of socialist agriculture. Therefore, if we really want to achieve agricultural socialization, we must work in a down-to-earth way and begin by stabilizing and perfecting the system of responsibility in production and fully displaying the strong points of the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis. Only in this way can things develop smoothly. When conditions are ripe, success will come. We will only spoil things if we act with excessive enthusiasm.

In order to give full scope to the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis, we must unswervingly implement the principles of the Central Committee and make it our primary task to stabilize and perfect the system of responsibility in production. First, we must conscientiously tackle problems left over from the past. For example, in places where land has not been reasonably contracted out, financial affairs are in a mess, contracts for responsibilities leave much to be desired and measures for supporting the poor and rewarding the cadres have not been implemented, we must lose no time in working out solutions according to the opinions of the majority so that both the cadres and the masses can take part in production with ease of mind. At the same time, we must organize the main part of our work force to go down to the countryside to carry out investigation and study in order to understand the new situation and solve new problems. We must spend more time on improving the contract system. Through the contract system, we can properly straighten out the relationship between unified and separate management, correctly handle the interests between the state, the collective and the individual and fully bring into play the superiority of the collective and the initiative of the individuals. We must further emancipate our minds, permit the interflow of funds, skills and work force among the peasants within certain limits and let people establish various forms of economic combinations with a view to expanding production and operations. We must support and increase the number of specialized and key households and encourage them to contribute skills, products and experience. We must broaden the path for developing commodity production in the countryside in various ways. At the same time, we must restructure the administrative and economic systems in the countryside in an all-round and systematic way in the light of the new situation there. After agriculture has been invigorated, problems relating to difficulties in buying or selling certain things are reported everywhere. This shows that some departments in our superstructure are not yet able to cope with the changed agricultural economy. Therefore, the restructuring of all trades and departments must keep pace with the development of agriculture. In accordance with the principles and measures formulated by the Central Committee, we must resolutely and systematically carry out restructuring in all fields so that all trades and departments can serve agricultural production with greater initiative and help every household fully display its strong points.

GANSU LEADERS CONDUCT CIVILITY MONTH ACTIVITIES

HK031258 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Summary] Yesterday was the first day of the second All-People Civility and Courtesy Month as well as Quality Service Day. Party, government and Army leading comrades went to the railway station, restaurants, shops and offices to solicit the opinions of the masses and participate in civility and courtesy month activities.

Yesterday morning, party and government leaders, together with some representatives of advanced collectives and some advanced individuals of the industrial and communications front in Lanzhou City, participated in a forum on the improvement of service quality and the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

"After the forum, Governor Li Dengying and other leading comrades, respectively, boarded the No 31 trolley bus and the Nos 1 and 4 buses to inspect service quality."

Our reporter interviewed a quality inspector of the freight yard of the Lanzhou west railway station under the Lanzhou Railway Subbureau on the yard's efforts to improve service.

"Xiao Jianguang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and other leading comrades, participated in the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month activities at the Lanzhou railway station with railway station staff and workers." They appreciated the latter's achievements and encouraged them to do a better job.

"Party, government and Army responsible comrades joined some advanced workers of the provincial and municipal commercial front in a forum on reform in commerce and improvement of service quality at the Lanzhou Municipal Food Company." Xiao Hua, political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units, and Comrade Feng Jixin, gave proposals to a restaurant subordinate to the company and encouraged the restaurant staff to improve their work. (Wang Yaohua), first secretary of the Lanzhou Municipal CPC Committee, was also present at the forum.

Having heard a pedicurist complaining that a few young people were willing to accept the job, Comrades Feng Jixin and Xiao Hua called for improvement of remuneration for pedicurists and requested Vice Governor Xu Feiqing to personally take up the matter.

After the forum, the party, government and Army responsible comrades, respectively visited some department stores, restaurants, barbershops and bathhouses in Jiuquan Road, (Qingyang Road) and Zhongshan Road. Comrade Feng Jixin visited the Dongfanghong barbershop; Lanzhou PLA units' Deputy Commander Dong Zhanlin and provincial military district Commander (Li Bin) visited the (Shizi) Department Store at the south gate; and Vice Governor Li Qiyang and Lanzhou Municipal CPC Committee Deputy Secretary (Ma Rugui) visited the Victory Restaurant.

Our reporter also interviewed a veteran PLA fighter who talked about his views of the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month.

ECONOMIC REFORMS DISCUSSED AT GANSU MEETING

HK020308 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] The provincial People's Government held a plenary meeting from 24 to 28 February to discuss questions of economic reform in the province, with the focus on studying economic reforms in the urban areas. During the meeting nine units including the provincial Machine-Building Department, Planning Committee, Economics Committee and Commerce Department introduced their experiences and ideas on reform. Gansu Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Feng Jixin spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. Vice Governor Li Ziqi delivered a summation.

The meeting held: The current situation in reform is very good. Its results are also very marked. Reform has stimulated economic results and promoted technical transformation and all-round consolidation of the enterprises. Reform has produced talented people and promoted the rectification of leadership groups. Reform has also spurred the building of spiritual civilization. In short, reform is the panacea for all the malaises caused by the practice of everybody eating out of the same big pot and the notion of the iron rice bowl.

How can reform be carried out in depth? The meeting held: At present we must continue to regard introduction of the production and management responsibility systems centered on contracted responsibilities as the key point in economic reforms. We must do this in an all-round and thoroughly sound way in all fronts, regions, departments and units. Through practicing contracted responsibilities, we should stimulate reforms in the wages, taxes, prices and circulation setup, the labor and personnel system, and in the entire economic management setup.

Agricultural reform must continue to advance in the front rank and go deeper. We must continue to relax the policies, and stabilize and perfect the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output based on the household, so that the peasants can get on with production in ease of mind.

In commerce, we must continue to push the contracted responsibility systems in urban and rural state-owned retail commerce and the service trades, and continually perfect them. We must seriously solve well the problem of egalitarianism within the enterprises.

In industry and communications, we must continue to expand enterprise decisionmaking powers, probe reforms in the wages system, and prepare for the substitution of tax for delivery of profit.

The science and technology, culture and education, public health, physical culture, journalism, publishing and other departments should organize pilot projects based on their actual conditions to explore ways of carrying out reforms. They cannot institute reforms in a uniform way irrespective of their circumstances.

The meeting also looked into a number of specific issues in reform.

Comrade Feng Jixin stressed in his speech: To ensure the smooth and orderly progress of reform and its sustained and healthy development, we must handle properly the following relationships: 1) between resolute attitude and steady steps; 2) between the partial and the whole; 3) between the public and the individuals; 4) between responsibilities, and rights and interests; 5) among the state, the collective and the individual; and 6) between reform and production. Reform is the tide of history; it is essential. Hence, we must resolutely do things we have identified accurately. However, we must not rush headlong into mass action. Where identification is not complete, we must first organize pilot projects. We must stimulate all work by means of reform.

FENG JIXIN AT GANSU WOMEN'S FEDERATION MEETING

HK041424 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Excerpts] On the first day of the second All-People Civility and Courtesy Month, the provincial Women's Federation held a forum of some mothers who had given birth to only one child. At the forum, some 50 mothers who had given birth to only one child spoke one after another.

Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Feng Jixin and Vice Governor Li Qiyang attended and spoke, congratulating those taking the lead in family planning work. They also demanded that all quarters in society support and show concern for them and said it is necessary to strive to become promoters of family planning work.

GANSU BOOSTS INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE OUTPUT VALUE

HK020314 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] The province's economic situation was excellent in 1982. Total value of industrial and agricultural output reached 10.59 billion yuan, a rise of 7.83 percent over 1981. Total output value of agriculture rose by 6.8 percent and of industry by 8.2 percent. The province achieved a balanced budget with a slight surplus. This excellent situation was the result of emancipating the mind, relaxing the policies, carrying out reforms and enlivening the economy.

NINGXIA BEGINS TRIAL-REFORM OF COMMERCIAL SYSTEM

HK020334 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 21 Feb 83 pp 1, 4

[Report: "Regional Government Holds Financial and Trade Work Meeting To Adopt Seven Measures for the Reform of the Commercial System on a Trial Basis"]

[Text] The regional People's Government recently held a work conference on finance and trade, adopting seven measures for emancipating thinking, relaxing policies, carrying out structural reform and improving the interflow of goods in order to meet the needs of the new situation.

-- The reform must be adapted to the system of rural supply and marketing cooperatives so that more people will participate in them, their management will become more democratic and their operation will be more flexible. Rural supply and marketing cooperatives really must become a cooperative business of the peasants. They should be gradually turned into service centers for supply and marketing, processing, storage and transport by combining agriculture, industry and commerce, integrating production, supply and marketing and rendering necessary assistance to peasants in the busy farming season. First, the region will select one or two supply and marketing cooperatives in Helan County, Zhongwei County, Shizuishan City and Guyuan Prefecture to initiate reform on a trial basis, and then select one or two in other cities and counties. When experience is gained, the reform will be proposed throughout the region.

-- Efforts must be made to vigorously develop retail and catering services, either collective or individual, so as to overcome government monopoly in these areas of endeavor. Meanwhile, in the next 2 or 3 years, special efforts must be made to organize more job-waiting youths to embark into commercial business and service trades, either collective or individual, in Yinchuan City and Shizuishan City in addition to those department stores and restaurants which are run by the government. Funds for these businesses should be raised mainly by the businesses themselves, but the local authorities may subsidize a certain amount of capital, which can be appropriated from the outlay for urban construction, settlement allowances for job-waiting youths and allocations set for other purposes. Such subsidiary money should not be used for any other purpose. In selecting locations for stores or restaurants to be managed by youths awaiting jobs, priority must be given to remote districts. Urban construction and public security departments must support this work. Permission must be given to make use of some unoccupied buildings or to rebuild some residential houses for these collective and individual businesses. In addition, government-operated business centers may also spare some space to rent to these collective and individual businesses.

-- Reforms must be carried out in the system of commodity exchange and efforts must be made to send more industrial goods to the countryside. As great changes have taken place in the rural economy, the original system of commodity exchange must be reformed, otherwise, it will become an obstacle to progress. Therefore, the experience provided by Qingtongxia County in establishing a new system for commodity exchange between town and country must be widely propagated.

The three-grade wholesale enterprises in counties should concentrate their efforts on reinvigorating the market in the town and country and should not be involved in retail sales. Meanwhile, attention must be paid to the principle of giving first priority to supplying more necessary industrial goods to the rural areas.

-- The market for small commodities must be opened. Small commodities are industrial goods of the third category. Industrial goods of the second category may also be sold on the market when state quotas are fulfilled. Authorized peddlers in towns and counties are permitted to engage in retail and wholesale sales and even to transport goods between the rural and urban areas.

-- Reform must be pushed ahead to state-run businesses, catering trade and commercial enterprises. An important part of this reform is that state-owned commercial enterprises might be contracted or rented to the collective and the individual for operation. Such a reform will start first in small government-owned enterprises in Yinchuan City, and then gradually and orderly pushed forward to large enterprises. Other cities and counties may also select one or two enterprises to carry out the reform on a trial basis.

-- The policy of purchasing farm and sideline products by the state will be readjusted. The number of farm and sideline products of the second category purchased by the region will be reduced from 34 to 23. The fixed quotas and proportion of these products purchased by the state will not be changed for 3 years. Once state quotas are fulfilled, peasants are allowed to sell through different channels their farm and sideline products with the exception of cotton, cured tobacco, cigarettes and liquor.

-- The system of management responsibility must be pushed forward on a vast scale in commercial enterprises in order to eliminate egalitarianism, and encourage the diligent and punish the lazy. In enforcing the system, stress must be placed on amplifying and perfecting the method of calculating workpoints and payment at all levels, and establishing the system of assigning responsibility to leadership of enterprises at various levels.

QINGHAI HOLDS MEMORIAL MEETING FOR CPPCC OFFICIAL

HK041248 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The memorial meeting for Comrade Ma Letian, vice chairman of the Fourth Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee, was held in the hall of the Xining guest house on the afternoon of 1 March. Comrade Ma Letian was a native of Xining City, Qinghai Province, and was of Hui nationality. He took part in revolutionary work in 1949. He suffered from heart disease and received medical treatment but to no avail. He died in Xining on 16 February this year at the age of 76.

The memorial meeting was presided over by Zhao Haifeng, provincial CPC Committee secretary and provincial CPPCC Committee chairman. Provincial CPPCC Committee Vice Chairman Guo Tingfan delivered the memorial speech. The CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the State Nationalities Committee, the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC Committee sent elegiacal couplets and elegiacal scrolls. Leading comrades of the provincial party and government, including Zhao Haifeng, (Huang Jingshu), Ma Wanli, Zhang Guosheng and Zhaxi Wangqug, did likewise.

Attending the memorial meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Ma Wanli, Zhaxi Wangqug, Song Lin, (Fanjiecairang), Shen Ling, Sha Chundrup, Ma Wending, (Han Fucui), (Sanma Dansheng), Fang Xin, Zhang Baian, (Zhou Rong), Liao Aiting, (Dong Bu), (Hao Bairen), (Shan Yaying) and (Hu Shichun); representatives of provincial and city relevant departments, and his friends, totalling 500 people.

QINGHAI CONTINUES WORKERS LIVING STANDARD SURVEY

HK070606 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Last year, the provincial Statistics Bureau continued to make a survey of the standard of living of 50 typical households of staff and workers in Xining. The survey showed that the actual average monthly income per capita was 42.24 yuan, a further increase of 4.35 yuan, or 11.48 percent, over the year before. If there were expenditures as a result of supporting relatives and giving gifts, the average income per capita was 34.88 yuan, an increase of 12.47 percent over the year before. According to the statistics, the average number of income earners in each of these 50 households was 2.24 persons, 8.74 percent more than the 2.06 persons recorded the year before.

Along with the increase in income and number of income earners, the monthly average actual expenditure per capita was 40.04 yuan, an increase of 5.12 percent over 1981. The average amount of monthly bank deposit per capita rose 64.17 percent over the previous year.

The survey showed a further change in the composition of the food consumed in the 50 households, with a trend of gradually substituting more nutritious for less nutritious food. These families consumed more oil, meat, poultry, eggs, fish, milk, pastry, fruit and melons last year. Their style of dress also improved. Last year these families bought 12.71 percent more synthetic fabric and 5.24 percent less cotton fabric than they did in 1981. They also increased their consumption of durable consumer goods. Compared with 1981, the average number of bicycles owned per household increased by 21.05 percent, that of washing machines by 37.5 percent and that of television sets by 59.09 percent, with some people buying color television sets.

SHAANXI EXPANDS MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT EXPORTS

OW040908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Xian, March 4 (XINHUA) -- The province of Shaanxi in Northwest China has greatly expanded its export of machinery and equipment since 1979, when the provincial branch of the China Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation was set up, the company reports.

According to the corporation, the 1982 volume of purchase for export by national corporations was 30.9 million yuan -- 67 percent more than that of 1979 -- and the total export handled directly by the corporation has increased 27 times since 1979.

The province boasts more than 300 large and medium-sized machinery manufacturers, with a combined production capacity ranking among the top ten in the country. Export products include electricians' supplies, instruments and meters, machine tools, bearings, tools and metallurgical, mining, transportation, printing, agricultural and hoisting equipment and general machinery.

The volume of export directly handled by the corporation in 1982 was the equivalent of 2.76 million U.S. dollars compared to about 1.53 million U.S. dollars in 1981. In 1979, when the corporation was set up, the export volume was only 100,000 U.S. dollars.

The products and complete sets of equipment are exported to several dozen countries in the Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Oceania. The most popular products are grinding machines, A.C. and D.C. motors, cutting tools, bearings and insulating materials.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI TAKES PART IN VOLUNTARY LABOR

HK021115 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Summary] This morning, on the first day of Civility and Courtesy Month, more than 80 provincial and city party, government and Army leaders respectively went to railway stations, hospitals, shops, canteens and streets to take part in voluntary labor, keep traffic order, clean public places and warmly serve the masses of people.

"At 0900 Ma Wenrui, He Chenghua and seven other provincial and city leaders came to a vegetable shop in Hanshi Street. While Comrade Ma Wenrui was weighing a bunch of lettuce and some cabbage for a woman, she told Comrade Ma Wenrui that since implementation of the system of assigning all-round responsibility by contracts, this shop had undergone a very great change. Comrade Ma Wenrui said joyfully that the responsibility system is a good one and that the service attitude had much improved as a result."

Zhang Ze, permanent secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and 11 other provincial and city responsible comrades did voluntary labor in a hotel. Some city leaders served customers in a shop. Leaders of the provincial Military District, including Commander Sun Hongdao and Political Commissar Gu Fengmin, worked as shop assistants this morning. Some leaders of the provincial CPPCC Committee worked in a hospital.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO OBSERVES COURTESY MONTH

HK020356 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Summary] Today, 200,000 people of various nationalities, youths and children in the Urumqi area began the city's second Civility and Courtesy Month drive by carrying out civility and courtesy activities, centering on providing fine service, establishing fine order, beautifying the surroundings and learning from Lei Feng and the advanced.

Early in the morning, groups of people went to every corner of the city to take part in the activities. More than 2,000 members of the PLA Production and Construction Corps and the city formed into more than 2,000 youth service teams to provide repair, hair-cutting and other services in the busy areas of the city.

"In the morning, Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat, (Li Jing), Li Jiayu, Tianabu'er and other party and government leading comrades went to the People's Square to watch the youth service teams work and praised them for these good deeds which serve as a good beginning for the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month. Leading comrades encouraged them and told them to continue to carry out in a deeper and more widespread manner the activities of the five stresses, four points of beauties and three loves, and the Civility and Courtesy Month in order to achieve better results than last year."

XINJIANG PLA TWO-SUPPORTS AWARD MEETING ENDS

HK010113 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Summary] The Xinjiang regional and Urumqi PLA units' gathering to commend progressive collectives and individuals in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents and supporting the government and cherishing the people concluded in Urumqi on 28 February. Responsible comrades of the party and government in Xinjiang and the Urumqi PLA units including Wang Enmao, Tan Youlin and Tomur Dawamat attended the closing ceremony and presented awards. Urumqi PLA Unit Political Commissar Tan Youlin and regional CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao made speeches. They called for further carrying forward the fine traditions and promoting the two-supports drive.

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